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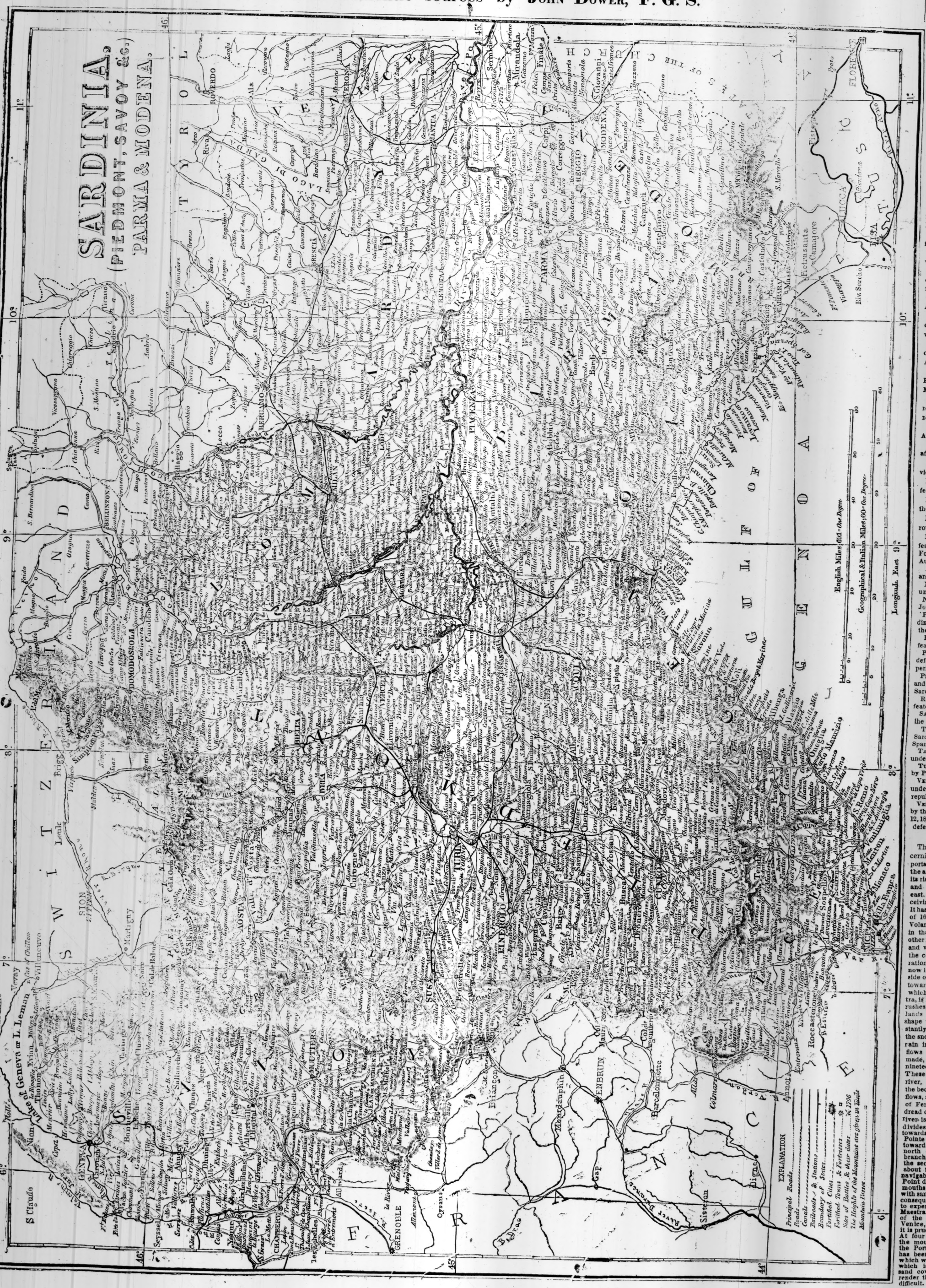
THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY:

Embracing Territorial Divisions, Cities, Towns, Villages, Fortresses, Water Courses, Battle-Fields, and other Natural and Artificial Features of the Country.

Drawn from authentic sources by JOHN DOWER, F. G. S.



THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF ITALY.

The interest of the accurate, minute and admirably executed Map which occupies this page would be incomplete if unattended with historical memoranda of the more important historical sites. The subjoined reference to the localities which have been rendered memorable by great and decisive battles is, therefore, added.

ARCOLA, Nov, 15, 1796—BONAPARTE defeat: the Austrians under Gen. ALVINZI.

BUFFALORA, June 3, 1859—Severe action between the vanguard of the Allies and the Austrians.

CALCINATO, 1706—The Allies, commanded by Gen. REVENTLAW, defeated by the Duke of VENDOME.

CAMPO-SANTO, Feb. 8, 1743—Drawn battle between the Spaniards and Austrians.

CARPI, 1701—The French defeated by Prince EUGENE.

CASSANO, 1705—Prince EUGENE beaten by the French.

CASTEL-NUOVO, Sept. 29, 1806—The Russians defeated by the French.

CASTENEDOLO, June 14, 1859—The Austrians beaten by the Allies under GARIBALDI and Marshal CANROBERT.

CASTIGLIONE, Aug. 5, 1796—The Austrians under Marshal WURMSER defeated by Gen. BONAPARTE.

CONI, Sept. 30, 1744—The Sardinian army defeated by the Spaniards.

DEGO, April 15, 1796—Gen. BONAPARTE victorious over the Austrians, commanded by BEAULIEU.

TARNONA, 1495—The Italian Confederate defeated by CHARLES VIII. of France.

GOITO, May 29 and 30, 1848—CHARLES ALBERT victorious over the Austrians.

GUASTALLA, Sept. 19, 1734—The French under Marshals DE COIGNY and DE BROGLIE defeat the Imperialists.

LODI, May 11, 1796—BONAPARTE beats the Austrial General BEAULIEU.

LONATO, July 31, 1796—BONAPARTE victorious over WURMSER. Aug. 3, 1796—A second victory of BONAPARTE over WURMSER.

MAGENTA, June 14, 1859—NAPOLEON III., commanding the Allies, victorious over the Austrians under GYULAI.

MALIGNANO, (Marignar.) Sept. 12, 1515—FRANCIS I. of France defeats the Duke of Milan and the Swiss.

June 9, 1859—The Austrians under BENEDEK defeated by the French under BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

MALMATE, May 26, 1859—GARIBALDI routs the Austrians under URBAN.

MANTUA, Feb. 1, 1797—The city capitulates, after a short siege, to Gen. BONAPARTE.

MARENGO, June 14, 1800—Gen. BONAPARTE victorious over the Austrians under MELAS.

MILESSIMO, April 14, 1796—BONAPARTE defeats Gen. PROVERA.

MINCIO, Dec. 25, 1800—Gen. BRUNE defeats the Austrians at the passage of that river.

MONDOVI, April 22, 1796—The Sardinians routed by the French.

MONTEBELLO, June 9, 1800—Gen. LANNES defeats the Austrians....May 20, 1859—Gen. FOREY, commanding the Allies, defeats the Austrians under Count STADION.

MONTENOTTE, April 11, 1796—Gen. BEAULIE and the Austrians beaten by the French.

NOVARA, March 23, 1849—The Austrian under RADETZSKY defeat the King of Sardinia

NOVI, Aug. 15, 1799—The French General, JOUBERT, beaten by SUWARROW.

PALESTRO, May 31, 1859—The King of Sardinia defeats the Austrians at the passage of the Sesia.

PARMA, June 29, 1734—The Imperialists defeated by the French.

PAVIA, Feb. 24, 1525—FRANCIS I. of France defeated and taken prisoner by the Imperialists.

PIACENZA, June 15, 1746—The allied French and Spaniards defeated by the Austrians and Sardinians.

ROVERBDO, Sept. 4, 1796—The Austrians defeated by BONAPARTE.

SAN FERMO, May 27, 1859—GARIBALDI routed the Austrians under D'URBAN.

TANARO, (The) Sept. 27, 1745—The allied Sardinians and Austrians defeated by the Spaniards on the banks of that river.

TREBBIA (The), June 19, 1799—The French under MACDONALD defeated by SUWARROW.

TURIN, Sept. 7, 1706—The French defeated by Prince EUGENE.

VERCELLI, May 21, 1859—The Piedmontese under CIALDINI, force the passage of the Sesia, repulsing the Austrians.

VERONA, April 5, 1799—The French defeated by the Austrians, under Gen. KRAY.....June 12, 1848—RADETZSKY, having captured Vicenza, defeats CHARLES ALBERT.

The River Po.

The following are some particulars concerning Po, always of so much importance in every war in Italy. Known to the ancients as the Eridanus, or Padus, it takes its rise at Monte Viso, in the Grisons Alps, and flows 280 miles from the west to the east, falling into the Gulf of Venice after receiving several smaller rivers in its course. It has several mouths, extending over a length of 16 miles, between Port Levant and Port Volano, in the Bay of Pelazza. The shore in that part is formed of the earth and other matters which the river brings down, and which by being accumulated have, in the course of centuries, changed the configuration of the coast; what, for example, is now land having formerly been a gulf, one side of which, a point or spit eight miles long towards the east, still remains. This spit, which bears the name of Pointe de la Maestra, is in great part a marsh, covered with rushes, and is cut up into a number of islands by means of canals. The size and shape of these canals and islands are constantly varying, especially on the melting of the snow in Spring and the heavy falls of rain in Autumn. From Piacenza, the Po flows between two high banks, artificially made, to Papozze and Serravalla, villages nineteen miles to the east of Ferrara. These banks, constructed to maintain the river, have had the singular effect of raising the bed of it above the plain through which it flows, so that the inhabitants of the districts of Ferrara and Polesina are constantly in dread of inundations. Up to Serravalla the river is called the Great Po. At that place it divides into two branches, one of which, going towards the east, falls into the sea at the Pointe de la Maestra, and the other, going towards the southeast, enters the sea to the north of the roadstead of Goro. The first branch is called the Po de la Maestra, and the second the Po de Goro, and they are about the only parts of the river which are navigable. Between the Bay Pelazza and the Point de la Maestra are the seven principal mouths of the river. All are incumbered with sandbanks, constantly varying, and which consequently render navigation difficult even to experienced mariners. The Point de la Maestra terminates at the north of the Delta of the Po; it lies low; and on going to Venice, or leaving the ports of the lagoons, it is prudent to keep at a distance from it. At four and a half miles to the northwest is the mouth of the Great Po, which is called the Port de la Maestra. This mouth, which has been recently formed, has replaced one which was at two miles to the southeast, and which is now filled up. Large banks of sand cover all this part of the coast, and render the entrance to the Port de la Maestra difficult.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATIONS AT BOSTON, NEW-HAVEN, BRIDGEPORT, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE.

Orations, Incidents and Accidents.

The Fourth was celebrated with unusual vigor in Boston, Philadelphia, New-Haven, Bridgeport and other places. Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, delivered the Oration at Lawrence; Senator HALE at Great Falls, N. H.; Mr. P. T. BARNUM at East Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. GEORGE SUMNER at Boston; Mr. A. OAKEY HALL, Ex District-Attorney of New-York, at Albany.

BOSTON.

The Municipal authorities of Boston laid out an extensive programme. Faneuil Hall, the City Hall, and the entrances to the Common were tastefully decorated; flags were displayed from the public buildings; bands of music were stationed at different points in the Common during the day; the East Boston ferry boat ran free. A grand military concert was given on the Common, beginning at 8 A. M.—the programme of pieces comprising the Marseilles Hymn, Russian National Hymn, German National Hymn; likewise the National Hymns of the Sardinians and Austrians, winding up with "Hail Columbia." At 9 A. M. there was a military review; at 10, the City Procession, civic and military. Then came public services at Music Hall; Prayer by the Rev. Dr. NEALE; Reading of the Declaration by GEO. H. CUMMINGS; an original Ode; and an Oration by Mr. GEORGE SUMNER; with Singing by the children of the Grammar Schools. From Music Hall the procession marched to Faneuil Hall, where the City Dinner was eaten, Mayor LISCOLN presiding. The Children's Celebration took place in the Public Garden. The Boston Regatta, given under the auspices of the City Government, began at 2 P. M., and four races took place on Charles River for prizes. Then two Balloon ascensions, by Mr. ALLEN in the *Frolic*, and Mr. KING in the *Queen of the Air*, each balloon to take one or two passengers. The Pyrotechnic display in the evening wound up the performance.

The *Traveller* states that five persons, including one lady, went up in the balloons *Frolic* and *Queen of the Air*. The trip of the æronauts is described as follows:

"The *Frolic*, with Mr. JAMES ALLEN and Mrs. ALLEN as passengers, left *terra firma* at 5½ o'clock, and gradually ascended in nearly a perpendicular line, until striking a current of air which bore it rapidly in the direction of Dorchester, when it seemed to descend, and was soon lost to the view of those on the Common.

About an hour subsequently, Mr. SAMUEL KING, accompanied by EZRA FORRISTALL, Jr., and HORACE T. ROCKWELL, took their places in the car attached to the *Queen of the Air*, and amid the loud huzzas of the fifty or sixty thousand persons assembled on the Common, started on their aerial voyage. After ascending considerably higher than the *Frolic*, the *Queen* bore away in a southeasterly direction, and at this time the *Frolic* was observed rising again from near the same locality at which it was lost to view, and taking a low current, sailed towards the *Queen*, as if intending to exchange civilities. The result of the interview must be reported by those who were *nearer* to the aerial voyagers than we were.

Mr. ALLEN makes the following statement:

Mrs. ALLEN and myself took our seats in our car while that of the other balloon was occupied by Mr. KING and two gentlemen passengers. All things being in readiness, at 5½ o'clock the last cord that united us to *terra firma* was severed amidst the shouts of the people and the music of the band, and we were wafted upwards. In twenty minutes we reached an altitude of five thousand feet. None but those who have experienced such a voyage can appreciate the magnificence of a scene like that spread out below us. As we leave the earth, where all is confusion and bustle, to enjoy for awhile the region inhabited by so many beautiful clouds, and to see the sun's rays sparkling like an infinite number of diamonds in the drapery of the heavens, the thoughts inspired were of the most solemn character. The congregations below appeared like little dots, sailing around in every direction, trying to extricate themselves from the crowd.

We had an admirable opportunity to observe Boston and its vicinity. The harbor surely merited our attention. The boats flying along heavily laden with passengers and merchandise, appeared like birds winging their way across a silvery lake, hastening to their respective homes. Charles'own, too, exhibited a not less beautiful picture as we passed. In fact, it all seemed like a panorama, as one painting after another presented itself. We first landed near the Agricultural Grounds, where we left the lamented Mr. ALLEN again ascended, and came down about 7 o'clock, on the Washington estate, Savin Hill, Dorchester, where he was hospitably entertained by Messrs. D. B. STEDMAN, WM. E. COFFIN, and JOSEPH TUTTLE."

Mr. SUMNER, in his oration, dwelt at considerable length upon the present position of affairs in Europe. He said:

"But we are told that Italy will only change its master, and that France will take the place of Austria. It is not the interest of LOUIS NAPOLEON to remain in Italy, nor is it possible, under any circumstances, for France to degrade herself to the level of Austria.

The career of the elder NAPOLEON in Italy, which was such as to cause his name to be still revered there, may here be safely appealed to. Industry was awakened and encouraged, schools founded and science stimulated, and academies organized by him who had destroyed them in Paris. The courts were changed, and in place of a system which favored and even required servile and corrupt judges, one was installed which led to an impartial administration of justice. The armies of France under NAPOLEON brought to Italy some of the fruits of the revolution of '89. If the worst predictions of the enemies of the war should be fulfilled, and Italy gain by it only a French master, it would still, judging by the past, be the change from darkness to light—from a government of the most loathsome brutality to one of comparative civilization.

It does not follow that a perfectly-balanced Government will leap at once into life. Difficulties of internal organization doubtless will arise. MAZZINI will strive for a united, central Republic, while others will be glad to place themselves under the Constitutional system, which has developed statesmen like CAVOUR and AZEGLIO, to plan their wars and alliances, and brave Captains like VICTOR EMANUEL to lead their armies. These differences of opinion will create discussion, into which, perhaps, excited feeling will sometimes enter—our own Conventions will have set them the example; but to all prophets of evil it is sufficient to say that the Italian people have the perfect right to judge of their own institutions, and, if they find pleasure in it, to wrangle over them.

They may, perhaps, find that nothing is so good as the jar of a constitutional discussion to shake up the stagnant elements of a stupid society. Looking from a distance, if we might venture to express desires upon a matter which exclusively concerns the Italian people themselves, it would be that with some changes in the actual boundaries of States, representative institutions, securing the largest liberty, should be found in each of them, and a central federative government be created to administer such powers as the several States should confide to it.

The 'United States of Italy,' thus formed, would satisfy the love of unity, so strong in the Italian heart—while the State organization would give full play to that spirit of local and municipal liberty, which in former days was so fully developed in the Italian Republics."

At the City Dinner, in response to a complimentary toast, Mr. SUMNER said:

"I am deeply grateful for the manner in which this sentiment has been received, as it shows that the memory of my honored father and the name of my absent brother are fresh in your minds. [Tremendous applause.] The allusion to my father gratifies not alone my filial feelings, but those which I have as a citizen of Boston, glad to see honor rendered to every example of integrity, justice and patriotism. You have spoken of him as one of the orators of Boston. May I be permitted to recall an occasion (not the 4th of July) on which, as it seems to me, he spoke also for Boston and with a certain eloquence. In 1812, the dominant interest of our city was strongly opposed to a war with England. At that time, a call was made for a national loan, and subscription books were sent to Boston. These were received in no complimentary manner. In that street which witnessed the first conflict between British troops and American citizens, it was stated that no money would be given in Boston—and moreover, that any one who subscribed to the loan should be stigmatized. These menaces had their effect. Days rolled on, no money came, and the jeers of the street were redoubled. At that moment, my father, then a young lawyer, sold some property, got together what money he could command, paid it to the agent of the National Treasury, and put his name, solitary and alone, upon the stigmatized list. [Great applause.] Two days after, the warm-hearted, impulsive hero of our Revolution, in whom the spirit of party never rose superior to patriotism, the venerable JOHN ADAMS, came from Quincy, and put his name also on the list. The subscription of my father was not large—it was the young lawyer's mite—but in standing forward when the nation's honor had been attacked, and in doing a patriotic act, in presence of menace, there was a civic courage, which I may perhaps be pardoned for remembering with a certain satisfaction. On that occasion it seems to me that he was the real orator of Boston, speaking by action, not perhaps the dominant or the fashionable sentiment of the moment, but the sober second thought of this great city, which is always true to the national honor, and true to the principles of the founders of the Republic."

Boston abounded in accidents on the Fourth. We notice in a list, numbering fifty or sixty, the following serious catastrophies:

CARRIE AUGUSTA, aged nine years, only daughter of Mr. SAMUEL WASHBURN, carpenter, residing in Northampton-street, late of Gardiner, Me., was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire from playing with fire-crackers, that she died at 6 o'clock this morning. Her father and mother were severely burned in their hands by extinguishing the flames.

A man was shot in Causeway-street by JOHN DONAHOE, *alias* "John Bull," whose pistol was accidentally discharged while he was in the act of cocking it to defend himself against JOHN WOOD, the pugilist, who, it is said, was about to attack him. It appears that WOOD is an enemy of JOHN HEENAN, who was so severely assaulted on Portland-street a few nights since. DONAHOE, like many others, had frequently spoken of that affair as a mean act of cowardly men; and WOOD, it seems, took offence at his remarks, and had threatened to whip him.

During the day a young man named MALACHI DONOVAN was practicing with a gun on Broad-street. He was carelessly loaded it with balls, and was firing at a mark on an express wagon. At one of the discharges the ball passed through the wagon and struck a boy named CHARLES DENNY, who is probably fatally injured.

A man by the name of BOWEN, a resident of West Dedham, is reported to have lost the sight of both of his eyes by the premature explosion of a small cannon. The discharge from the cannon communicated with a flask of powder in his hand. He has a wife and two or three children.

A fire at South Boston, occasioned by a fire-cracker fired through the window of a paint-shop, No. 171 Dorchester-avenue, destroyed eight dwellings, mostly occupied by poor families. Loss $15,000.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

A peculiar feature of the day at Lawrence, Mass., was a Floral Procession, composed of the female operatives of the mills and the school-children in uniform dress, led by the Manchester Cornet Band. First came the ladies of the Pacific Corporation, with an immense floral car, followed by those of the Atlantic, Washington, Pemberton, and Duck Corporations, each with a floral car. There were not less than five hundred ladies in white, bearing flowers in their hands, and preceded by banners. At the head of the Duck Corporation was the schooner "Duck," full rigged; with all sails spread, all hands on board, and streamers flying.

SENATOR WILSON, in his oration at Lawrence, spoke of the African Slave-trade as follows:

"This 'odious and abominable trade,'—this 'inhuman and accursed traffic,'—which DANIEL WEBSTER summoned the country to 'put beyond the circle of human sympathies and human regards,' now flourishes in defiant mockery of the laws of the country and public opinion of the Christian and civilized world, bringing the stain of dishonor upon the American name. American avarice, in defiance of law, is now reviving with renewed vigor a traffic which must rekindle anew on the coasts of Africa the fierceness of savage warfare, and add 'new and fiercer passions to the contests of barbarians.' American ships, chartered by American citizens, manned by American seamen, furnished with 'the instruments of misery and torture'—'manacles and fetters,' forged by American artisans—are hovering on the African waters for human cargoes, or floating upon the seas, freighted with 'anguish, suffering and death.' The American flag is prostituted to cover this 'execrable commerce' by American citizens, who should rather pour out their heart's blood to save that flag from such pollution and dishonor."

BARNUM AT BRIDGEPORT.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM made a characteristic speech at East Bridgeport. Speaking of his personal experiences and financial difficulties, he remarked:

"After leading a somewhat checkered and eventful life, the last few years of which have been shrouded in darkness and doubt, my pathway obstructed by ten thousand difficulties and disappointments, which seemed at times almost insurmountable; my head filled with clock wheels and pendulums, broken main springs and dead weights; my back covered with writs and my path bestrewed with note-o-rious indorsements; my dreams disturbed with clocks run down and yet continuing to *tick*, while I myself felt inclined to *strike* although the clocks would not—I am at last partially emerging into an atmosphere where the reviving rays of that sun which to me has so long been in an eclipse, are warming me into life and inviting me again to the busy scenes of activity and freedom.

The public will know ere long to whose personal exertions and kindness I am peculiarly indebted for being led out of a labyrinth which was to me as inexplicable as it was sudden and overwhelming.

In the midst of all my heart-sickening and discouraging trials, I have constantly cherished a strong and abiding hope founded on three consoling assurances:

First—I say it without egotism and only because it is true, I have had the consolation of knowing that my disasters were not caused by a departure from moral rectitude on my part. I can say conscientiously that it was caused solely by misplaced confidence in my fellow man, and by my ardent desire earnestly and honorably to build up a beautiful, industrious, temperate and happy city in this healthy and delightful locality, which I first knew as a wilderness, now budding and blossoming as the rose.

My second consolation was the fact that my neighbors and fellow-citizens expressed confidence in my integrity, and sympathy for my misfortunes, with a unanimity as general as it was exhilarating. That confidence was conveyed to me in warm and burning words of friendship and commendation, which nerved me with a giant's strength to retrieve, as far as possible, the sphere of usefulness from which treachery had displaced me."

After thanking the citizens of Bridgeport for their uniform kindness towards him, Mr. BARNUM continued:

"I deserved and needed the correction and discipline with which I was visited; and when in the vicissitudes of life these visitations do come, there is no combination of philosophy and religion that can make temporal affliction bearable, like the reflection that if we ourselves do right, all that happens to us is for the best. Depend upon it there is a sublime truth in the words of the Poet—

'There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will.'

And my friends what a recompense is this which I am now receiving at your hands. An exile for years to foreign lands, driven abroad by necessity, I return to be greeted by family and friends, finding the clock factory, which caused all my disasters, risen like a Phœnix from the ashes, doubled, trebled, quadrupled in extent, and thronging with hundreds of ingenious mechanics who have come from the glorious East,—proverbial for its morality, temperance, industry, and intelligence. These men I cannot regard as strangers, for from the day I touched my native shore they have essayed all in their power to make me feel at home, in this our charming and promising 'New City.' What an interesting and extraordinary development of he ways of Providence, if the building which brought upon me apparent ruin, should prove to be the source of my greatest prosperity."

A CROWD AT NEW-HAVEN.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says:

"The trains from every direction were crowded to their utmost capacity. The morning train from New-London came in with two engines, and nine passenger and eleven platform cars, all heavily loaded, and the afternoon train, with nine passenger cars, was also full to overflowing. An extra train on the New-York road arrived at 9½ A. M., with eighteen cars and *eleven hundred and ninety-eight passengers!* The train due at 10½ did not arrive until after 11, and brought fourteen cars and 970 passengers.

A balloon ascension was made from New-Haven by M. REGNARD. A strong northerly current setting in, MONS. REGNARD found himself likely to make a trip to Long Island, if not out to sea, and wisely managed to effect a landing at Oyster Point, after being up half an hour."

COLLEGE REGATTAS.

College Regattas took place at Middletown and New-London, Conn. The Yale boys took both prizes at Middletown, but were beaten at New-London. The New-Haven *Palladium* says:

"At Middletown, the boats fairly entered pulled over the course in fine style, and came in as follows:

Boats.	Time Min.	Sec.
Atalanta (Yale)	23	10
Olympia (Yale)	23	30
Atalanta (Hartford)	23	40

The course was called three miles, but it is believed that it must have been somewhat more than that. For three miles the time was much poorer than the Yale boats are in the habit of making.

The first prize of $60 was therefore awarded to the *Atalanta* of Yale, and the second prize of $30 to the *Olympia* of Yale.

The regatta at New-London was a splendid affair. The "Whaling City" was all alive with excitement to witness the contest, and to see the defeats of last year cancelled by the anticipated triumphs of the New-London boats.

The boats came in in the following order: 1. *Naukeag*, Mystic, by three lengths; 2. *Bonita*, New-London; 3 *Eaglet*, New-London, close behind; 4. *Mother Bailey*; 5. *Pequot*, and 6. *Sassacus*, neck and neck; 7. *Varuna*.

For an explanation of the defeat of the Yale crew, we have only to state that they were beaten, not by clubs, but by professional oarsmen hired for the occasion and trained together. These were, almost without exception, hardy, weather-beaten, middle-aged men, and were picked up in New-London and all along shore by the New-London clubs, and hired to pull their boats. This fact was admitted by the captains of the several New-London boats, and they said that as the *Bonita* began hiring such practical oarsmen—fishermen and whalers—they had to do the same to keep up."

UNIQUE CELEBRATION AT A PENITENTIARY.

The Washington *Star* has the following account of a Penitentiary Celebration of the "Fourth:"

"While the sovereigns generally were enjoying the 'largest liberty' of which the day is capable, the convicts at the Penitentiary were allowed somewhat enlarged privileges, and the celebration there was decidedly unique as well as interesting. It seems that the convicts previously sent an exceedingly-well-drawn-up request to the Warden, asking the privilege of commemorating the day in some sort; and permission was granted them to spend it in such manner as would not conflict with the wholesome discipline of the prison.

The convicts had made all their little preparations for the observance of the day with an eager interest of which those whose "area of freedom" is somewhat larger would hardly be susceptible, when a sad damp was thrown over the whole arrangements by the sudden death of one of their number, THOMAS CROGGIN, who died on Sunday night, of congestion of the brain. They subsequently sent the following address to Mr. SENGSTACK:

TO THE WARDEN—*Respected Sir*: By the dispensation of Divine Providence one of our number has been summoned from the stage of action, and called upon to try the realities of another world. The deceased was one among the most anxious expectants of our Fourth of July celebration. His most intimate friends believe that if he had been in possession of his faculties at the time of his death he would have requested that the celebration should have taken place, and his uncle desired that it should not be suspended. Believing that it would have been our deceased friend's desire, we respectfully ask that the exercises may take place after the funeral, and propose that mourning be added to the decorations of the chapel, and that our speaker introduce some appropriate remarks to show our respect for the deceased. Believing, Sir, that the most fastidious would not find fault with this arrangement, we respectfully prefer this request. The prisoners who are to take part in the exercises of the Fourth have taken particular pains to prepare themselves to perform their parts with credit to the institution and to themselves. Or if this do not meet your views may we be bold enough to ask that it may take place on another day.

Humbly and respectfully, THE PRISONERS.

It was decided, in accordance with this earnest plea, to allow the celebration to go on.

On the assembling of the convicts in the chapel, an affecting funeral discourse was delivered over the remains by the Rev. GEORGE W. DORRANCE, the Penitentiary chaplain.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the convicts were assembled in the chapel, and entered upon the exercises of the day in the presence of quite a number of ladies and gentlemen from the City. The room was decked with flowers and evergreens, and at the eastern end, fronting the audience, appeared in handsome letters on a blue ground the motto: "*We Still Love Our Country.*" In the rear of the visitors were the male convicts, in their prison uniform of parti-colored white and blue clothes, and separated from them by a screen (punctured, however, with numerous "peep-holes," showing the strength of feminine curiosity) were the female convicts. Copies of a written programme, with colored embellishments on the margin, bearing the names of WASHINGTON, LAFAYETTE, MONTGOMERY, KOSCIUSKO, were distributed among the audience, and were carefully preserved and taken away by the recipients.

The Declaration of Independence was read by BARRETT in a clear voice, and his appearance rather favorably impressed the audience, being that of a frank, kindly young man; and it was not easy to realize that the crime for which he is incarcerated was that of murder.

The address of the day, by R. SMITH, was an effort to occasion yet more interest in the speaker, a young man with a fine expansive brow, and a quick, intelligent eye. The address was well conceived, and was delivered with appropriate gesture and elocutionary effect, showing scholarship and cultivation on the part of the unfortunate criminal. We forbear giving his name in full at his earnest request, lest it should come to the knowledge of his aged mother (thus far kept in ignorance of the fact) that her only son is within the walls of a prison. His crime, we believe, was forgery.

In his address, he spoke of the celebration as a novel one; but outcasts though they were, the fire of patriotism still glowed in their bosoms. God forbid that their misfortunes should entirely crush out their finer feelings! For himself, he felt keenly the degradation which attached to him, but his fixed resolve was to hereafter redeem his good name.

Tammany Celebration of the Fourth.

CONCILIATORY LETTERS.

The following letters were read, at the celebration of the Fourth, by the Sachems of Tammany Hall:

LYNDHURST, near Baltimore, Saturday, July 2 1859.

GENTLEMEN—I should have true pleasure in participating with your Society in celebrating the coming "Anniversary of our National Independence," to which you have done me the honor to invite me. Pleasing as such a duty ever must be to all who properly estimate the great work achieved on that day, and all the blessings that have followed in its train, it will be especially so now. It is calculated, and if remembered in its true spirit, cannot but serve to make us in patriotic impulse and devotion to country one people, on a day so hallowed; and in the debt of gratitude to the great and good men by whom it was made immortal, all modern and ruinous sectional differences cannot fail to be forgotten. Every American possessing the mere instincts of his patriotic descent—every citizen, native or naturalized, who sets apart such a day to indulge the "remembrances" that cluster around it, must be found to feel that fraternal ill-will, and the bitterness of mere party strife are to be discarded, as a part of the debt of gratitude our hearts tell us is due to the memory of the men whose wisdom, treasure and blood made us on that day, and intended to make us, one people. It is my earnest hope that each returning anniversary will render practically innocuous the arts of the demagogue, by its happy influence on the uncorrupted heart and general intelligence of the nation. Regretting my inability to be with you,

I am, with high regard,
Your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

To Messrs. KELLY, SMALL, CONNOLLY, and others, Tammany Hall, New-York.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, July 2, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I shall be prevented from leaving Washington on the 4th inst. by official engagements, and must, therefore, decline your invitation for that occasion. There are considerations which would induce me to accept it if I could do so in justice to my public duties. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to participate in a movement which has for its object the "drawing closer the patriotic bonds of Democratic brotherhood." I am gratified to find in your note of invitation the earnest expression of such a desire on your part. The anniversary day of our country's independence affords a most suitable occasion for uniting and harmonizing that political organization which alone promises peace, prosperity and harmony to the whole country. Too long has the Democratic Party of New-York been weakened by its dissensions. Your brethren of other States and sections have looked upon these distractions in the past with deep and sincere regret. They have witnessed with corresponding pleasure the restoration of union and harmony in your ranks. United upon principle, let your action be the same. Your enemies and the enemies of Democracy throughout the land contemplate with pleasure the prospect of renewed alienations and controversies. Your friends and the friends of Democracy everywhere, with equal earnestness, look for union, harmony and cordial cooperation on the part of all the Democrats in your State—in the support of the same principles, under the same banner, and in the same organization. Shall your enemies or your friends be gratified in their wishes? I doubt not the response which will be made by the patriotic Democracy of your State—a response which will give sincere pleasure to the Democracy of the whole country, and at the same time put to rest all the hopes which a disjointed Opposition have indulged in anticipation of your divisions.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
HOWELL COBB.

Messrs. JOHN KELLY, WILSON SMALL and others.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: In respectfully declining the invitation of the Tammany Society for the 4th inst., allow me to express the hope that the day will everywhere be made the occasion of cultivating a conciliatory and patriotic spirit among brethren of the same principle. While there is a revolutionary party in the field, let those who are content with the institutions which our fathers gave us stand firmly together, and, forgetting past controversies and minor differences of opinion, do battle for the Constitution and the laws like good soldiers in a good cause. Thus may the blessings of civil and religious liberty which have descended upon us be safely transmitted to after generations. Respectfully, yours,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., and others,

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Friday, July 1, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I regret exceedingly that I am not to have the pleasure of joining the "Tammany Society" in celebrating the coming anniversary of our national Independence, in compliance with the flattering invitation with which you have honored me. Previous engagements, which the great intervening distance, will deprive me of that gratification. Every heart in the land should respond to the patriotic sentiments of your circular, that the "sublime remembrances" of that glorious event deserve to be celebrated "by an exhibition of the warmest testimonials of gratitude to the memory of those who made it immortal;" and I trust, if not all, a majority of the American people are prepared to unite in any proper effort, "to draw closer the patriotic bonds of Democratic brotherhood," and by securing the union of the national Democracy, contribute toward the perpetuity of the Union of the States, and the stability and vigor of those wise and just institutions under which we have become, with unparalleled rapidity, not only a numerous, happy, and prosperous people, but one of the first political Powers of the earth. The vexed question of slavery, so long the dread of the friends of the Union, may, I hope, be safely regarded as adjusted to the satisfaction of all, save only a few extremists North and South, who are now attempting to renew the agitation on the idea of an "irrepressible conflict" between the institutions of the Northern and Southern States on the one hand, and the revival of the slave trade on the other; issues which, however seriously pressed, can only result in dangerous agitation. As to this idea of a conflict between the local institutions of the several States, to eventuate in their perfect uniformity, that is, that the States must all become free or all slave, it is, in my estimation, a weak and absurd theory, enunciated for factious and selfish purposes, and it cannot stand the test of public judgment for a single day. The attempt to revive the African Slave-trade will be no less futile. I do not believe the proposition will ever command one-third the votes in Congress. Then, as to the question in the Territories, the policy having been settled by various acts of Congress, and made part of the Democratic creed, to which I doubt not that party will adhere with unyielding fidelity, that the *people*, clothed with whatever authority it may be competent for Congress, under the Constitution, to confer upon them, and *not Congress*, shall *legislate for the Territories*, in order that they may do what they please as to Slavery, and other matters of domestic concern, through the agency of their local legislatures, "subject only to the Constitution of the United States," accompanied with a pledge for their admission into the Union, on terms of perfect equality with the original States, with or without Slavery, as they may determine when they form a Constitution and a State Government. And the Supreme Court having defined the meaning of the Constitution to be, that a Territory deriving all its law-making powers from Congress, is a dependency and not a sovereignty; and that Congress not being possessed of authority to exclude Slavery or Slave-property from the Territories, cannot confer that authority upon a Territorial Legislature; and further, that Slaves are property; that the Territories belong to the States in common; and that the citizens of each and all the States have an equal right to the occupancy of such common domain; there to possess, use, and enjoy property of every description, including that of Slaves. There would, therefore, seem to be but little room for further controversy, either in Congress or in the States. As for a code of Congressional laws for the benefit of one species of property in the Territories not necessary for the rest, I am emphatically opposed to any such measure; and think the proposition for it as impolitic as the effort for it will prove vain and fruitless. For what end, then, shall Congress legislate? Whose rights have been violated in any of the present Territories? Or wherein has the people or the Legislature of any Territory attempted to nullify the constitutional laws as expounded by the Supreme Court, or in any other way transcended their legitimate authority? I have heard of no such case. Even Kansas, factious and insubordinate as the spirit in that Territory at times has seemed to be, has done none of those things. Then are we to legislate on some speculative theory, in anticipation of wrongs which may never occur? But, even if these wrongs had already been committed, the proper remedy is with the Judiciary, and not with Congress. Whoever imagines himself aggrieved in the use of slave, or other any other property, in the Territory, should seek redress through the Courts, and not through Congress; and, further, should it at any time be alleged that the Legislature of a Territory has transcended its authority, *to the detriment of private right*, it will be for the Judiciary, and not Congress, to ascertain that fact; and by its decrees vindicate the injured party. It is for Congress to confer the law-making power upon a Territorial Legislature, but it is the province of the Judiciary to determine the extent of that power. Indeed, in the cases of Kansas and Nebraska, because of difference of opinion about the extent of the power possessed by Congress, this question was expressly referred to [illegible] concerns of a Territory, under the policy in view, [illegible] not pretended that Congress is possessed of authority to [illegible] Slave property in the Territories, and it need not be claimed that Congress should attempt to define what those rights now are; because, as I have already intimated, that is clearly the province of the Judiciary. There is, therefore, nothing—absolutely nothing, for Congress to do on the subject. It has been referred to the people and the Courts, and there it should be permitted to rest; unless, indeed, some overt act of rebellion to the laws, as in the case of Utah, should demand the attention of Congress or the Executive Department of the Government. I say, therefore, let this dangerous subject rest on the laws as they are, and let the constitutional law, as expounded by the Judiciary, and as it may hereafter be defined, in any or all cases that may arise, be observed and executed in letter and spirit: and above all, let individual citizens be sustained in these legal rights, and to the enjoyment of liberty and property in the territories. To this end, and to this extent, it may become right and necessary for Congress or the Executive to interfere. As for the paradoxical idea of the existence of a legal right in the many, in a territory, to destroy the constitutional rights of the few, it is a species of "higher lawism," to which is not likely to be seriously maintained in any quarter, or ever to require the attention of Congress.

With the highest regard, I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WM. BIGLER.

The Hon. JOHN KELLY and others, Sachems.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, July 3, 1859.

To ISAAC V. FOWLER, Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society:

MY DEAR SIR: I deeply regret that my engagements here do not permit me to accept your invitation to be present at the celebration by the Tammany Society of the Anniversary of our National Independence, and participate with that time-honored body—the faithful representatives of true National Democracy in the City of New-York—in rendering heartfelt homage to the memories of that race of heroes and sages who perilled their lives, their properties and their renown in the conquest of those rights. The foundation of that greatness, the acquisition of that glory, and the assertion of those principles of freedom and just government, the blessings of which we now enjoy. I have always considered it a most solemn duty imposed on the happy and prosperous millions who now participate in the glorious legacy thus bequeathed to them, to set apart this day as a National Holiday, and, while they commemorate the noble deeds of those who made the day a festival in the annals of the world's history, to renew their allegiance to the charter of their liberty, and to the Union—"the palladium of their safety and prosperity." Nowhere can this be more appropriately done than within the walls of the Old Wigwam, and by none more effectively, and with more beneficial influences, than by the patriotic Society over which you so honorably preside. The Tammany Society have always "properly estimated the immense value of our National Union." They have always "cherished a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it;" and they have always indignantly "frowned upon the dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts." Your Society has ever manfully contended that the provisions and guarantees of the Constitution should be faithfully carried into perfect operation; that full justice should be done to every State and every section of the Union; and that there should be no difference, either in interest or affection, between the North or the South, the East or the West.

Cordially thanking you for the honor you have done me by inviting me to be with you, I remain most truly your friend and fellow-citizen,
W. M. BROWNE.

Letters were also received from the following gentlemen, with many others:

Hon. Josiah Randall,	Hon. Amasa J. Parker,
Hon. David L. Seymour,	Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson,
Hon. Isaac H. Wright,	Hon. Israel T. Hatch,
Hon. John M. Barbour,	Hon. Wm. F. Russell,
Hon. John D. Willard,	Hon. Geo. W. Clinton,
Hon. Wm. B. Maclay,	Hon. Joshua B. Smith,

&c., &c., &c.

M. BLONDIN CROSSING NIAGARA RIVER AGAIN.

On the 4th M. BLONDIN again crossed the Niagara River on a tight-rope. He was blindfolded. The Rochester *Union*, of the 5th, says:

"Yesterday afternoon M. BLONDIN again crossed the Niagara on a rope, and returned, in presence of more than ten thousand people. He started from WHITE'S Pleasure Grounds, and first walked down the rope nearly one hundred feet backwards. He then returned, took his balancing pole, and walked to the Canada side. He proposed to put on a sack before leaving the American side, but his friends there refused to permit him to do so. The sack was sent round to the Canada end of the rope, and M. BLONDIN put it over his head, and returned with it to the place of starting. This sack was made of Indian blankets, with places cut for his arms. He had no difficulty in crossing thus blindfolded, except that his balancing pole caught two or three times in the guy ropes. He laid down upon the rope in the sack, and performed some other feats. The success of M. BLONDIN in walking this rope seems to be established now beyond all doubt.

The Late Minister to Spain on the Acquisition of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 27, 1859.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

In your paper of the 24th instant, you allude to assertions alleged to have been recently made by me, relative to the prospects of the acquisition of Cuba, in a manner which calls for notice at my hands; and this, not only in justice to myself, but what is more important, to correct misconceptions which may have an injurious effect in their public connections.

By the correspondent of the Philadelphia *American*, quoted by you, I am made to assert that Cuba can never be purchased, and that even to propose the purchase is an indignity offered to Spain. By the same gentleman I am reported to have spoken in such a manner to the Administration as to show my dissent from the President's views on the subject referred to, and virtually to indorse your own expression, that the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation is "a dormant if not extinct topic of political discussion."

It is true that I stated to the correspondent alluded to, in answer to an inquiry of his, (as I have to others,) that the prospect of acquiring Cuba by purchase, under present circumstances, was inauspicious, and that opinion I certainly entertain. But I never said or intimated that the proposition in any way involved the honor of Spain, or that the purchase might not, at some future period, be effected. However unimportant my opinions touching these questions may be, I cannot but feel a solicitude that they should be correctly represented by those who deem them worthy of remark; and nothing can be more erroneous than the manner in which they have been alluded to by the correspondent you have quoted. In no communications to the Administration, verbal or written, have I made intimations such as those attributed to me. On the contrary, I approve the course which the President has pursued in conducting our foreign relations, and especially his statesmanlike views upon this great American question; one which, in my humble judgment, rises superior to all party and sectional considerations.

The President, in his last annual message recommends that we should endeavor to acquire Cuba by honorable negotiation, adding "we would not, if we could, acquire it in any other way." He further recommends that he should be intrusted by Congress with the means of making an advance to the Spanish Government on the signature of the treaty and before its ratification. I share and approve, in their fullest extent, these views of the President. I believe that if they are acted upon we shall sooner or later obtain Cuba by honorable negotiation; and believing this, I watched with much anxiety and saw defeated with great regret Mr. SLIDELL'S bill to appropriate thirty millions for the object referred to. Sooner or later, I say; the time mainly depends on ourselves. If we go on defeating appropriations proposed for this object; if we continue to circulate just such opinions as you, Messrs. Editors, are inculcating—namely, that it is a party, not the nation, that desire Cuba—if these opinions are taken up, as they have been, by all the papers throughout Spain, and the Spaniards are made to believe (as they do) that, even if a treaty be made, the American Senate would refuse to ratify it; if, by a suicidal policy like this, defeating the wishes and efforts of the Administration, we place stumblingblocks in our way, then all must admit that the prospect, as to time, is discouraging indeed.

But if, as I hope and trust, we shall act with unanimity and decision; if we appropriate, and each year continue to do so as an earnest of our intention, a proper amount, as the first payment authorized to be made on the signature of the treaty; if we show Spain that we are in earnest and that we will persevere in our intention; if we prove to her that while we will employ no unfair means to obtain Cuba, we will neglect no suitable opportunity to purchase, then the time may not be far distant when Spain, becoming convinced that Cuba is worth far more to us than to her, may follow the example of NAPOLEON in the transfer of Louisiana, and of herself in that of the two Floridas, and sell to us, as most honorably she may, a colonial possession, the value of which to the mother country, is very greatly diminished by the fact (daily becoming more apparent) that its possession by her is a constant cause of irritation, and an annoyance.

The Cortes, in a moment, of excitement, resolved that it was inconsistent with the dignity of the nation to dispose of its West India Colony. But you know, Messrs. Editors, enough of the action of legislative bodies to be aware of the difference between a momentary ebullition of feeling, and a deliberate and settled policy. And you must also have felt how far the correspondence of the Philadelphia *American* was departing from sound argument when he asserted that the true way to test the sense of the indignant resentment of Spain at our proposal was to imagine a proposition on her part to repurchase Florida from us.

The gentleman in question is too intelligent to maintain seriously such a parallel. He knows that, to make the one case in any degree to correspond to the other, we must imagine the United States possessed of a large island, say in the Bay of Biscay, almost in sight of the shores of Spain, and commanding one of her principal harbors; an island with which she had important commercial relations, an island in which alone, throughout all Europe, that odious commerce, the African slave trade was tolerated. We must suppose this island ours, and that Spain, taught by experience that constant causes of national quarrel were arising from its position and its occupation by a remote country, sought to buy it from us. We must imagine all this in order to obtain a parallel case. But, in the case thus imagined, should we deem it a national indignity if Spain proposed to purchase from us this island, thus menacing her shores? Is it not much more likely that we should take such a proposal into serious consideration, and finally do the very thing we now propose to Spain, viz., sell to her a possession the position of which seemed clearly to indicate it was never intended we should retain? I sincerely believe so, and that our proposal in no way reflects upon the honor of Spain.

Now is not, on your part, an intentional misstatement. I am aware that it has been your policy generally to deprecate as an injury, not encourage as a benefit all extension of the national territory; but in this you wholly differ from you. I believe the annexation of Louisiana, Florida, Texas and California the greatest blessings which have ever been conferred upon our Republic since it took rank among nations. I would that we could to day present an unbroken front in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, and that Congress, elevating itself above the miserable party and sectional controversies of the day, would strengthen the arm of the Executive, as it did in the days of JEFFERSON! thus showing that union between the Legislative and Executive branches of our Government, without which the great measure in question can never be accomplished. Let this course be pursued, or let us proclaim to Spain and to the world, that we will not receive Cuba on any terms, and thus put an end to the exertions and hopes of those who have been so long striving for its acquisition.

I fully concur with the Philadelphia *American's* correspondent in all that he says of the conciliatory disposition and high honorable bearing of Mr. YASSARA, the Spanish Envoy, &c., to our country. While firmly upholding the rights of his own nation, he has won the esteem and friendship of that to which he has been accredited. I entertain for him, as I do for all his countrymen, none other than feelings of the most sincere friendship. He is a fair representative of the intelligent and well-bred Castilian gentleman.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant.
A. C. DODGE.

THE BALLOON VOYAGE.

Graphic Description of the Ærial Trip.

Mr. GAGER, one of the party of æronauts who made the voyage in the balloon *Atlantic* from

Col. Forbes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was called to a letter in your columns, signed, I think, "Roman." (I have not the paper before me,) wherein the writer very properly contradicts the statement of a London paper, attributing Garibaldi's success in the former war in Italy to the "cool, English head of Col. Forbes," &c.

The assertion is simply absurd; because, as your correspondent remarks, Forbes never served with Garibaldi till after the surrender of Rome, and during the retreat toward Venice, the last effort made by Garibaldi during that campaign. In rendering justice to Garibaldi, however, your correspondent, both by implication and omission, does decided injustice to Col. Forbes. He mentions him contemptuously as in command of a few recruits, picked up by Garibaldi after evacuating Rome.

Now, in that remarkable retreat across Italy, Forbes played not only a prominent but the second part. I say remarkable, because two of its episodes will one day suffice to invest it with historic interest.

When the Triumvirate declared "that it ceased a useless resistance," Garibaldi (in language which makes the reader fancy he has fallen on a passage from Plutarch) made his famous appeal to the shattered remnant of Rome's heroic defenders, calling for volunteers to join him in the desperate attempt to cut his way to Venice, and warning them that they must expect thirst, hunger, long marches, vigils, danger, and most probably death.

The gallant band who, in response to this appeal and undismayed by this disheartening prospect, marched out with him from the Eternal City, were only joined after they left it by one commander of a corps—that commander was Forbes. All the rest outside of Rome on the surrender of Rome laid down their arms. To Forbes, Garibaldi intrusted the second command, which position he occupied when their force, reduced by privation and fatigue to 1,800 men was hopelessly surrounded in San Marino by an Austrian army, and offered on condition of laying down their arms to be allowed to retire unmolested to their homes. By accepting these terms about a score of French Republicans and artists, who had fought with them at Rome, would have fallen into the hands of the French troops and have suffered death. Garibaldi magnanimously determined rather to perish than to abandon these unfortunates, and seconded by Forbes, inspired his men with the noble resolution of rejecting the capitulation, and cutting their way through the surrounding forces. Garibaldi and Forbes with less than 300 men penetrated through the enemy's lines, the rest being killed or taken. Between Forbes and Garibaldi a warm personal friendship, based on mutual esteem and confidence, has always since continued to exist. But though Forbes never came in contact with Garibaldi till after the surrender of Rome, he had been one of the first to draw the sword in the Italian struggle, and most active in preparing the movement for the liberation of that Italy which had long been the country of his predilection and adoption. A brave man, a scientific soldier, author of the best military compendium I know of in the English or any other language, I can bear personal testimony to the general appreciation in Italy of his services and character. It happened so visit that country the year following the events alluded to for the purpose of investigating them. I had then never even heard of Forbes. In Italy, by the Italians, he was constantly mentioned with affection and respect, most frequently as Forbes or Forbesi. They spoke of him as a brave and skillful soldier—a strict disciplinarian, and uncompromising republican. They regarded him evidently as a most patriotic Italian, though aware that he was born beyond the Alps. Forbes, I believe, is a Scotchman. He served originally in the British army, was a successful steeplechase rider, and formerly one of the most accomplished fencers out of France. He was the only foreigner of whom I ever heard any mention made as having taken part in the Italian struggle. It is true that like all people who have been oppressed by the stranger, the Italians are apt to be jealous of and prejudiced against foreigners. This prejudice, however, certainly did not extend to him, and I trust that it is rather through ignorance than in a carping spirit that your correspondent has made remarks which might suggest the inquiry whether he was one of those who followed Garibaldi from Rome, or joined him afterwards? or, (if he had not the opportunity then,) why, as a true Italian, he is not in Italy now with a sword in his hand or a musket on his shoulder?

Yours respectfully, H.

The Allanthus—A Word for the Defence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the Belgian pavement were as soft as a Spring mattress, it would be a luxury for a horse to fall down upon it; and, if we could have city shade trees serving all the delightful purposes of the palms of the desert, our Parks would command a high premium. But, as we cannot have these things, I protest, in the name of common sense, against this old-maidish cry of "Down with the poisonous allanthus." I maintain that it is the tree of all trees for a city shade, because—

1. It is a beautiful tree, grows rapidly, and flourishes amid paving-stones, and over gas-pipes and cooking-ranges, and in spite of other obstructions which would be fatal to any other tree.

2. Its foliage, without being too dense to exclude the light and air from our houses, is yet sufficiently dense for a pleasant shade.

3. It is perfectly free from those hideous and poisonous vermin which in our cities, in the absence of the wild birds, infest and eventually destroy almost every other variety of tree.

While other trees are not only stripped of their foliage, but are covered with worms—while from the overhanging boughs of the elm, the linden, the horse-chestnut, and even from the hard, dry, scraggy, fuzzy-leafed button-wood, these detestable worms swing down upon the passenger in festoons—the allanthus is absolutely free from them. Several lindens and elms in front of our house for weeks have been the horror of passing ladies and children, and I have seen even men who would face a Zouave in battle, turn out in the middle of the street to escape those disgusting canker worms. The first crop has at length disappeared; but from the numerous white millers that have taken the places of said worms, we may expect another and a large crop of these "creeping things" early in August.

But the smell—the awful smell of the allanthus. Why, Sir, it lasts only six or eight days, and to me it is not half so disagreeable as the house-painting nuisance to which we all devote ourselves so religiously every Spring. The aroma of the allanthus is all over now, and henc-forward till October it is the only clean, sweet and reliable shade tree in the City. As I once heard a good old Yankee lady say, "We can't have everything just so." Eight or ten days hence, let any admirer of beautiful trees take a stroll (when the sun is shining) in any part of the City where the allanthus most abounds, and let him mark the luxuriant oriental appearance of these trees, with their various shades of green, and their rich brown and yellow clusters of ripening seeds, and if he does not say that it would be a sin to destroy these beautiful ornaments of our streets, I am very much mistaken.

It is said that a decoction or infusion of the bark of the allanthus is a deadly poison. It may be so; but I am not aware that anybody is required to make a tea of it to drink it. The inevitable fatality of its poison is limited to that general order of animal life for the destruction of which any effective poisonous invention is regarded as a great public blessing.

Finally, I hope that the parties having in charge the planting department of the Central Park will provide at least one spacious grove therein of the Allanthus exclusively, so that when all the other trees are blasted by the worms as by fire, our children will at least have one place of shelter from the sun.

PHILO ALANTHUS.

No. 14 Clinton-place.

N. B.—Is there no way whereby we can secure the removal of the paving stones which are choking so many of our street trees to death?

The Italians and the Poles.

Messrs. Julian Allen, Dr. Robert Thoman, E. Karczewski, S. Wiamowski, Delegates of the Polish Exiles in New-York:

Gentlemen: The undersigned have received your address, full of those noble, liberal and generous sentiments which Poland has always loudly proby the claimed, services she has rendered to the cause of Progress and Liberty.

The action of the Committee is limited to the awakening of a moral sympathy, as it is our duty and wish to respect the neutrality laws of this hospitable country; but as individuals, and as members of the great Italian family, the undersigned heartily thank you for the warm interest that you take in the success of the Italian cause.

No one has forgotten what the advance of civilization owes to Poland, and we well know that wherever are fought the battles of Independence and Liberty, Poland is always worthily represented there by her brave sons.

Your address shall be sent to Italy, and our brothers engaged in the struggle will receive it as the encouragement of a sincere and brave friend.

VINCENZO BOTTA, President;
OTTAVIO FABRICOTTI, Tr'r.;
GIOVANNI CECARINI, E. P. FABBRI, G. ALBINOLA, GULIELMO GAJANI, MICHELE PASTACALDI, VINCENZO SQUARZA, } Committee. Italian

Card from Mrs. Hardenbrook.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication in your paper of last week in reference to the divorce case of Rosalie A. Hardenbrook against William A. Hardenbrook, does me great injustice. A judgment of divorce was granted me by the Hon. William Kent, Referee, after hearing most abundant and conclusive proof of the adultery of the defendant with various persons; so conclusive was it that the witnesses were not cross-examined. I did waive all claim to "*costs and alimony*," and gave the custody of my little children up unwillingly to the father, for the reason that I had no means of supporting them, and the defendant being engaged in no business himself, and having no visible means of support, could not be compelled to provide the means for their maintenance. Should this be again denied I will take such measures to convince the public of its truth as will be most effectual, and which the defendant will have cause to regret.

ROSALIE A. HARDENBROOK.

The Duchess di Magenta.

New-York, Tuesday, July 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: On arriving in New-York I read in the journals of this City a foolish story, apparently copied from some English correspondence of the gossip order, at Paris, to the effect that Madame the Duchess di Magenta, on receiving the news of her husband's glorious feat of arms, and of his consequent elevation to the rank of a French Marshal and Duke, bitterly exclaimed against the "degradation" put upon her as a daughter of the Duc de Castries, and refused to be called by any such new *titre de pacotille*. That an Englishman of the middle class should look upon titles won like those of Wellington and of Nelson, by actual service of the country, as "inferior" to the venerable heirlooms of the Norman-French adventurers who reduced England to Slavery eight hundred years ago, is curious, perhaps, but not to my purpose. I wish, and I beg you, Mr. Editor, to allow me, as a friend of Madame de MacMahon, and her father, the Marquis de Castries to protest against the circulation of this story, which is not merely a silly and ignorant slander upon the lady herself, but a most foolish insult to the intelligence of French women and the spirit of the people of France. The temper of France is not friendly to the frivolous worship of the honors of the dead, in preference to the substantial nobility of the living—and the title of a French Duke is only honorable as it implies something honorably done for the glory or the good of France; and I am, with all respect, Your very obedient servant,

A PARISIAN.

A Fine Trip on a Fine Train.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was well worth the dollar they charged for the "round trip"—that excursion over the Long Island Railroad on the Fourth—to acquire the living experience of what the meanest of railroad managers can do on an emergency. There went out twelve cars, six decent, and six built to all appearances before the flood, but all well loaded. The advertisements premised that they would start from Brooklyn at 8 o'clock in the morning, reach Greenport at 12 leave Greenport at 4½, and reash Brooklyn in ample time for passengers to see the magnificent fireworks. They left punctually at eight, and the wheezy little engine got the train up to Jamaica in one hour. By virtue of backing up a half mile or so at frequent intervals, it got starts enough to snatch the train along as far as Riverhead, by a little past 1 o'clock, and to Greenport in time to give passengers an opportunity to swallow a hasty dinner, and get aboard again punctually at 4½ o'clock. Equal speed was made over the return trip. The train came thundering in at 11 o'clock to Bedford—not to the dépôt, however, but several blocks eastward of it—where, coming to a halt, the sensible part of the company debouched into the woods, and wended their ways across to the City Railroads. Whether the train has yet arrived at the Atlantic-street dépôt I have not yet learned, but no doubt it did before daybreak. It is, perhaps, needless to say that most of the magnificent fireworks had exploded before that time.

The Long Island cars are not yet lighted by gas; indeed it remains to be proved that the Company has yet discovered that candles and whale oil are in general use on some roads. At any rate, two of the cars were entirely unlighted on this interesting occasion, except by moonshine and the glimmer of a wax taper with which a thoughtful traveler, who knew the route, had provided himself. On the whole, if the road makes any returns whatever, it must be profitable, as the expenses are most carefully guarded. Men whose business or pleasure calls them frequently on to the Island will do well to carry watches that lose three hours in twelve, cushions to make the seats tolerable, and lanterns of their own. Then, with a basket of sandwiches and a good stock of patience, I know not why the trip cannot be made with comfort.

Weather of June.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The month just closed has often been spoken of as being the coldest that had been seen by the *oldest inhabitant*, and the weather so uncommon that no one could recollect a similar one. Now, although I cannot recollect so far back as the individual mentioned, a few figures put down at the time, enables me to say that for the five preceding years June last was warmer than 1855 or 1857, and colder than 1854, 1856 and 1858, so that the "oldest inhabitant," if his recollection be good, cannot be more than one year old.

As a matter of curiosity, I give below the mean maximum and minimum of the barometer and thermometer, the quantity of rain, the direction of the prevalent wind, and the number of days on which any quantity of rain fell for the month of June, in the years 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58 and '59. The maximum of the month just passed is higher than any except o 1858, and the minimum lower than any. There was frost on two occasions, which did much damage to some portions of our country. These were the 5th and 11th.

	Barometer			Thermometer		
	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min
1854	29 830	30 089	29 526	66 99	86 8	54.9
1855	29 862	30.107	29.444	68 36	90.0	55.0
1856	29 940	30 194	29 716	71 61	91.7	53.8
1857	29.880	29 971	29.326	67.94	85.9	54.8
1858	30.110	30.416	29.811	73.89	93 5	56 0
1859	29 995	30 290	29.591	68 82	92.4	43 8

	Rain. (Inches.)	Wind. (from.)	Rainy days.		Rain. (inches.)	Wind. (from.)	Rainy days.
1854	2 29	W.	10	1857	5.43	N.E.&W.	18
1855	5 83	W.	10	1858	6.42	S E.	9
1856	3 58	S.E.&N.W.	5	1859	4 60	S.E.	14

The mean temperature for the whole time is 70.1 degrees, so that last June is only 1.28 degrees below the average. W.

Prospect of Crops in West Jersey and East Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Oxford Furnace, N. J., Friday, July 1, 1859.

Having taken a little excursion through the Counties of Northampton and Monroe, in Pennsylvania, and Warren in New-Jersey, I am gratified to state that the prospect of a good crop of almost everything grown in these Counties was never better. The wheat is yet free from the bug or fly, which usually attacks it before July 1, and it is very handsome, Rye looks well; oats better than in many years; corn, of which a large breadth has been planted, though backward for a while, now looks finely and bids fair to reach the Dutch size, viz.: knee-high in harvest; some of the fields having attained that size already The past few warm days have started it wonderfully fast; of fruits, cherries are plenty, as well as those of the berry tribe, and apples promise a greater yield than for ten years past. Potatoes have yielded poorly for many years till last year, when they proved so good that many more than usual are planted this year and they look well. Hay will be abundant, and the farmers are driving ahead with all their might at gathering hay. Yours, T.

Garibaldi and Napoleon III.

It is not true that in the flying visit paid to Milan by Garibaldi, on the 9th, he avoided an interview with Napoleon III. After taking the commands of his King, Victor Emanuel, he had an interview at the Villa Bonaparte with the Emperor, who has the supreme direction of the Italian War.—*London Globe.*

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

A Grand Jury was impanneled yesterday morning in this Court, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Charles Davis, Foreman

Geo. R. Andrews, Andrew Clark, Mallory G. Lane, John L. Kiker, Jr., Wm. W. Seed, Awasa Spring, Henry Allen, John McKesson, Mercer M. Backus, Benjamin Dewitt, John S. Foment, Jona'n R. Langdon, Edwin S Clark, Fred. W. Seed, David Ramsey, Chas F Stevenson, Joseph West, John Buckley, Jr., James H. Cook, Lemuel Smith.

After the Judge had charged the Grand Inquest on the usual points required by the statute, they retired to transact the business laid before them.

Thomas Hickie was tried for an attempt at burglary at Dr. Alexander's Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. He had broken the glass of one of the windows, but was arrested before he had effected an entrance. Convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Joseph Dodson pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Charles Jacobs pleaded guilty to petit larceny, having been indicted for grand larceny. He stole a quantity of silk from the store of Heman Benedict, No. 40 Dey-street. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50.

Jacob Schreider was tried on a charge of stealing a watch from Charles Melville, worth $45. He was acquitted.

Michael Lynch, jointly indicted with James Leahy, for arson in the first degree, in having assisted Leahy to set fire to his liquor-saloon in Water-street, pleaded guilty to arson in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Charles Thompson, *alias* Simeon Werner, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. He broke into a room in the Hotel de Constanz, No. 24 William-street, and stole nine watches, worth $100 each. Sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

George Bailey and Jotham Mitchell were tried for forgery in the second degree, in attempting to pass a $3 counterfeit bill on the Bank of New-Jersey. Convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for five years each.

John King pleaded guilty to an assault, with attempt to commit mayhem, and was remanded for sentence.

George Jackson pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent for six months to the Penitentiary. The Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Sutherland.

William Roberts, assignee, vs. *W. S. Whitney and W. P. Earle.*—This case, which is already familiar, as involving the title to Laura Keene's Theatre, came on to-day again, pursuant to postponement at the last session, held some time since. Some little additional testimony was put in.

George Penchard, an architect, called for the defence, testified that he told Mr. Trimble, when making out plans, that the theatre would cost $52 000; Trimble afterwards told him him that defendants were to advance [$15,000 and Miss Keene $10,000, and he (Trimble) was to furnish anything over that, and have a third interest; Trimble admitted that the defendants were the owners of the theatre.

John Webber, recalled by plaintiff, testified that Whitney told him the assignment of the lease was a mere form.

Mr. Noyes summed up for the defence.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

MYSTERIOUS CASE—A DAUGHTER SEEKING HER FATHER.

On Saturday last Mr. Savage applied to Justice Roosevelt for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* to an infant plaintiff, who had no parents that she knew of, nor any guardian. His Honor said such an application could not be granted as a matter of course, and asked what was the object of the action, and whether there had been no guardian *de facto* who could advise upon the propriety of the suit. Counsel said it was proposed to bring a suit against the nominal guardian to compel a discovery of her parentage, property, &c.

Justice Roosevelt thought there was scarcely foundation for an action in such a demand, without raising something in the nature of a feigned issue and calling the guardian as a witness. He asked to see the papers, and, on examination, showed manifest interest. Returning the papers to the counsel, his Honor said that, though probably not disqualified by law, yet his relations to one of the parties were such that he should prefer to send the case before Justice Clerke.

Justice Clerke this morning granted the desired order.

In order not to prevent an amicable adjustment of the controversy, we abstain from giving the names of the parties for the present, and also the precise relationship of the defendant to the learned Judge who first heard the motion, which would be equivalent to giving the name. The leading facts of the case, however, are as follows:

The plaintiff in this suit is a young lady, 19 years of age, of considerable personal attractions and accomplishments. She has been supported by the defendant from childhood, being placed with a nurse until 9 or 10 years old, then placed in a boarding school at Hoboken, and then in a boarding-house in this City. About two years ago the defendant (who is a man of family and high social position) gave her notice that he would provide for her no longer, and that she must earn her own living, which she has been attempting to do, with but poor success. But as the defendant had frequently stated that this young lady had property left to her, and that he was her guardian, she went to him and asked him to tell her the names of her parents, and whether she had any property remaining in his hands. He refused to say anything, and on receiving a note from her lawyers he said she had no property, but would give no clue to her parentage. The present proceedings are instituted in the hope to compel the guardian to a disclosure of whatever may be known to him of the young lady's history.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Andrew H. Lund and wife vs. *Isadore Singer et al.*—Motion to open default denied with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

Law vs. *Stephens.*—Papers with Special Term Clerk.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, July 6, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending July 6, 1859, prepared for The New-York Times by Penney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The past has been a quiet week for Butter, the demand being more particularly for the choice qualities of Western and State; the great bulk of the stock in market and arriving being of inferior quality. The receipts of Orange County at the present low rates are very light, and an advance in price is anticipated in a few days. We quote:

Orange County pails, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Fine half firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	18	@	18½
Fair half firkins, light color, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	17	@	19
Welsh, tubs, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Western Reserve, choice, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Store Packed Butter, ₱ lb	13	@	16

CHEESE

Is arriving freely, and prices are lower, favoring the buyer, for anything but strictly fine. We quote:

New Cheese, fine, ₱ lb	8	@	9
New Cheese, fair, ₱ lb	5	@	7
English Dairy, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Pineapple, ₱ lb	10	@	13

EGGS.

Are unchanged in price from last week. We quote:

State and Ohio, ₱ dozen	17	@	18
Jersey and Long Island	17	@	18

FRUITS.

Dried Fruits are unchanged, salable at our quotations. Strawberries are about out. Blackberries, Raspberries and Whortleberries plenty.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	6	@	8½
Dried Apples, Southern, do., ₱ lb	7½	@	8
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	6	@	8
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	17	@	18
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	—	@	25
Dried Cherries, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Ripe Cherries, ₱ lb	4	@	8
Cherries, sour, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Blackberries, ₱ bushel	4 00	@	—
Raspberries, black caps, ₱ qt	5	@	9
Gooseberries, ₱ bushel	2 00	@	2 25
Whortleberries, ₱ bushel	3 50	@	4 00
Raspberries, Antwerps	7	@	8
Currants, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Peaches, ₱ bushel	6 00	@	—

BEANS.

Small Pea, prime, ₱ bushel	$1 00	@	$1 10
Medium, ₱ bushel	75	@	90
Kidney, ₱ bushel	1 62½	@	1 75
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Red, ₱ bushel	1 75	@	2 00
China, ₱ bushel	1 62½	@	1 75

POULTRY.

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Fowls, ₱ lb	11	@	12½
Ducks, ₱ pair, tame	1 50	@	—
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	56	@	1 12

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ pair	62½	@	75
Ducks, ₱ pair,	50	@	75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	50	@	1 00
Wild Pigeons, per doz	1 00	@	1 50
Tame Pigeons, each	12½	@	—
Geese, each	62½	@	75

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ₱ lb	8½	@	8¾
Beef carcases, ₱ lb	7	@	8½
Mutton carcases, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Veal carcases, ₱ lb	7½	@	12
Spring Lambs, ₱ lb	11	@	14

VEGETABLES.

Old Potatoes are out of market and we drop quotations. We quote:

New Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Green Peas—₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
String Beans—₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Spinach, ₱ bbl	62½	@	75
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	50
Leeks, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@	75
Green Onions, ₱ 100	—	@	1 00
Parsley, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@	25
Cabbages, ₱ 100	6 00	@	8 00
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	2 50	@	—
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	—
Green Corn, ₱ 100	2 50	@	3 00
Beets, ₱ 100	3 00	@	4 00
Bermuda Onions, ₱ lb	3	@	3½
Turnips, 100 bunches	3 00	@	5 00
Squash, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 50

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York Wednesday, July 6, 1859—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 144 bbls. Ashes, 6 005 bbls. Flour, 451 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,214 bushels Wheat, 16 000 bushels Corn, 7,400 bushels Oats, 1,001 pkgs. Provisions, and 287 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 65 bbls. Pots, at $5 25; and small lots of Pearls, at $5 81¼, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,623 bbls., including 1,466 bbls. Pots and 157 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 34c.@38c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 2,600 bags Santos, 11¼c.; 250 bags Rio, 11c@11¼c.; and 150 bags Maracaibo, 11½c ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet, to day, pending the receipt of the expected news from Europe. Prices remain unaltered. Sales, to-day, 650 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb	11⅜	11¾	11¾	11⅞
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12⅞	12⅞	13¼	12¾

Messrs. Neil Bros. & Co. have prepared a tabular statement, furnishing an analysis of the delivery so far since commencement of the season from every district. The results are worthy of special examination. It is shown that different districts have been exceedingly unequal in their contributions to this excess. Thus we have had from the

	1858–9.	1857–8.	₱ ct.
Alabama River	342,000 agt.	224,000 inc of 118,000 or	53
Warrior & Mo'e R	221,000 agt.	173,000 inc of 48 000 or	27½
Rail'y, &c to N.O	208,000 agt.	90,000 inc of 118,000 or	131
Savannah	459 000 agt.	283,000 inc of 176,000 or	62
Charleston	459,000 agt.	391,000 inc of 68,000 or	17½
Florida	154,000 agt.	107,000 inc of 47,000 or	44
Texas	171,000 agt	136 000 inc of 35,000 or	25
Total	2 014 000	1,404,000	610,000 or 43½

It is apparent that the above-named districts have given an increase of over 43 ₱ cent. upon the crop of last year; an excess of 610,000 bales from quarters which usually furnish only about one-half of the crop. From the following rivers the result is widely different. The receipts have been from the

	1858–9.	1857–8.	₱ ct.
Miss. River	$889,000 agt.	$876,000 in. of	$13,000 or 1½
Red River	239,000 agt.	226,000 in. of	13,000 or 5½
Ouachita Riv	174,000 agt.	178,000 de. of	4,000 or 2½
Yazoo River	67 000 agt.	94 000 de. of	27,000 or 21½
Ark. River	37,000 agt.	51,000 de. of	14.000 or 27½
Total	$1,406,000	$1,425,000 de. of	$19,000 or 1¼

FISH—Dry Cod have been in request, chiefly at $4 50@$4 62½ ₱ cwt. Stock very light. Mackerel, Salmon and Herring have been quite moderately dealt in, at unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western has been quite freely purchased, to-day, at decidedly firmer prices. The demand has been animated, from the trade, as well as for shipment, chiefly to the West Indies and the British Provinces. There has also been a fair inquiry from speculators. Prices have generally favored sellers. The reported transactions reach 18 000 bbls., including standard superfine State, at $5 65@$6; extra do., at $6 10@$6 40; very inferior to fair extra Wisconsin, at $5 75@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $6@$6 30; ordinary to choice extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 40@$6 80 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@	5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 85	@	6 00
Extra State	6 10	@	6 40
Standard Superfine Western	5 65	@	6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 15	@	8 00
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	6 40	@	6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 85	@	8 00
Fancy Geneseo	6 40	@	6 60
Extra Genesee	6 90	@	9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 60	@	10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	6 75	@	10 00

Southern Flour is in better request, to-day, at very firm prices; sales have been reported of 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $6 45@$7 for mixed brands, and $7 10@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye flour is in demand, at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately sought after at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited demand at previous figures.

FRUIT—The transactions have been very moderate; prices have not varied much. Sales, to-day, 350 boxes Raisins, at $2 60 for Layer, and $2 20 for Bunch, ₱ whole box; also, by auction, 2,100 boxes Menton Lemons, at $2@$2 75 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in rather more demand, but at prices which are unsatisfactory to holders of large lots. Hence business is restricted. Sales have been confined to 10,000 bushels, including ordinary to very choice White Michigan at $1 60@$1 80; red Western (Winter) at $1 50; prime Milwaukee Club at $1 10; good to choice white Kentucky at $1 70@$1 80; very good white Southern at $1 70; amber Southern at $1 58; mixed Southern at $1 56; red Southern at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request and is advancing. Sales, to-day, 27 500 bushels, at 86c @90c. for ordinary to choice yellow Southern; 84c.@88c. for white Southern; 88c. for good yellow Northern; 90c. for prime yellow Jersey; and 83c.@87c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull and heavy. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 48c.@50c.; Western, 47½c.@49½c.; State, 44c.@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago Jan. 1 to July 1.

	1858.	1859.
Flour, bbls	265,299	190,249
Wheat, bushels	4,531,673	1,313 968
Corn, bushels	2.478.519	3,377,716
Oats, bushels	1,096,511	327,570
Rye, bushels	25,850	24,874
Barley, bushels	164,980	114,246

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Buffalo each season, to July 1.

	1858.	1859.
Flour, bbls	480 933	438 643
Wheat, bushels	3 505,893	932 558
Corn, bushels	1,115 535	1,040,028
Oats, bushels	1.073 240	362,214
Rye, bushels	31,291	2,085
Barley, bushels	75,000	51,332

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—No sales of Bags reported. Sales of Bagging at Boston, 400 bales, part at $11 31@$11 40. Stock in Boston, July 1:

	1858.	1859.
Bags, bales	13 000	8 000
Bagging, bales	16,500	12 000

HAY—Sales have been reported of 1,500 bales North River at 60c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues dull and nominal, as previously represented.

HIDES—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied remarkably. Stock of all kinds, 163,450, against 112,590 same time last year.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, including last year's crop, at 10c @15c., and old at 4½c.@8c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been very quiet, and sales have been reported of only small lots of Scotch Pig, chiefly at $23 50@$24 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is inactive, at unchanged figures.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather moderately inquired for, yet prices have been sustained. Other kinds have not varied much.

LUMBER—Is plenty and depressed, prices tending downward.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common and 70c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been more inquired for, and sales have been reported, today, of 4,500 bbls., to arrive, at $3 62½, and 700 bbls., here, at $3 80 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has also been quite active, sales having transpired of 1,500 bbls., to arrive and here, at 44½c.@45c. and 45½c.@46c., closing at our highest quotations, in merchantable and shipping order, ₱ gallon. Tar has been neglected. Common Resin has been purchased to the extent of 2,300 bbls, at $1 77½ ₱ 310 lbs. Other kinds have been quiet.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to July 5, 1859:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Turpentine, Crude, bbls	47,598	50 109
Turpentine, Spirits, bbls	59.690	28,903
Resin, bbls	382 376	344 375
Tar, bbls	36,719	18,329

OILS—Have been in very moderate demand to-day; prices have not varied remarkably. In New-Bedford, during the week ending July 4, sales were made of 950 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 27@$1 30; and 3,481 bbls. Crude Whale at 45@50c; ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls Wh.	Lbs Bone
From Jan. 1 to July 4, 1859	51,038	152 405	1,683 600
Same time last year	37,505	141,082	1,271,500

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to-day to the extent of 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $15 95@$16 06 for Mess; $16 25 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, in August, and $12 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, including Hams, at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Shoulders, at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues very dull and nominal. Lard is dull and heavy; sales, to-day, 350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in slack request, at former rates. Sales 220 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 13c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese is plenty and heavy, at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 200 tcs., in lots, at from $3 75@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet; prices have not varied much.

SALTPETRE—No important sales since our last. Stock in Boston July 1:

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Massaniello—To Oblige Benson.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Columbus el Fillibustero—The Secret.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Toodles—1,000 Milliners—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Irish Assurance—The Young Actress.

BOWERY THEATRE—Queen's Plot—Swiss Swains—State Secrets.

NATIONAL THEATRE—El Hyder—Out to Nurse—Our Gal—Frisky Cobbler.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, July 9, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

The Times Map of the Seat of War.

The very complete and minute Map of the Seat of War, which we give this morning on the first page of the Times, will be reproduced, in anticipation of a more extended demand than can be met by our usual Daily issue, in the Semi-Weekly Times of to-morrow.

The price of a single copy of the Semi-Weekly Times is 4 cents.

Orders should be sent in as early as practicable.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from the seat of war in Italy, which we publish this morning, as received by the steamer *Adelaide*, at St. Johns, though exceedingly brief, is of the most important and exciting character. The expected Battle of the Mincio has been fought, and has resulted in the triumph of the allied arms. The only definite intelligence of the great event is contained in a dispatch from the Emperor of the French to the Empress, in which he announces, with telegraphic brevity, that a battle has been fought, and a victory won. He also says that the whole Austrian army, formed in line of battle five leagues in extent, was engaged, and that the battle lasted sixteen hours—from 4 in the morning until 8 in the evening. As the force of the Austrians on the Mincio was set down at two hundred and eighty thousand, some idea may be formed of the desperate fighting which must have been necessary to defeat them. A dispatch from Vienna partially confirms this intelligence. It states that a battle was progressing, though with the usual Austrian ignorance in the presence of reverses, no details were known. There seems to be no room to doubt that a collision of the first importance has really taken place, as the position of the opposing forces, a day or two immediately preceding the time of the alleged battle, warrants the belief that such an event could not be long delayed. The Allies had occupied Somato, Castiglione and Montechiara; the Piedmontese had advanced towardd Peschiera, and the *reconnaissance* had been pushed as far as Goite. The forces were thus face to face. A sanguinary collision is said to have taken place between some Swiss soldiers of the Pope and the inhabitants of Perugia, a rising of whom the former had been sent to suppress. The citizens were shot down indiscriminately. It is announced that Prussia was about to move an army to the Rhine. It was believed that her offer of mediation would be rejected by France. There is no political intelligence by this arrival telegraphed. The quotations for Cotton in the Liverpool Market exhibit a slight decline in the poorer qualities, while the higher qualities were unchanged. Breadstuff and Provisions were reported exceedingly dull. Consols were quoted on the day of sailing at 92¾@92¾ for account, ex-dividend.

San Francisco dates to the 13th ult. have been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail. Business continued dull, and money was scarce, though the next shipment of treasure for the East was expected to be large. The State was politically excited. The Lecompton Democracy were expected to nominate Mr. Weller for Governor, and the Anti-Lecomptonites would probably fix upon Mr. John Curry. The Oregon Legislature had adjourned without electing a United States Senator. The accounts from Frazer's River continued to be exceedingly unfavorable.

A compromise has been agreed to in the counter prosecutions growing out of the Oberlin fugitive Slave rescue cases. The trial of the parties acting under the authority of the United States—Lowe, Mitchell and Davis—for kidnapping was commenced at Cleveland yesterday, but an arrangement was made, at the suggestion of their counsel, by which *nolle prosequis* were entered both in their cases and those of the rescuers who still awaited trial, and all parties were discharged.

The President has commuted the sentence of Plummer, the alleged mutineer, who was to have been hung to-morrow, to imprisonment for life. The message arrived in Boston last evening.

A fire occurred about 11 o'clock last night in the building No. 457 Broadway, occupied by J. S. Elkins as a hat store, by Mrs. Elkins as a millinery store, and by William Howe as a barber's shop. Mrs. Elkins threw her two children, aged respectively two and three years, out of the third story window, and jumped after them. Their fall was broken by an awning, and they were not much injured. A servant girl and a niece of Mr. Elkins were rescued by the firemen in a partial state of suffocation. Another woman saved herself by jumping from a back window.

Mr. George F. Arnold, a passenger, and Mr. Edward N. Lawrence, Second Assistant Engineer on board the steamer *Bay State*, who were injured by an explosion on board that vessel on the 4th inst., have both died at Bellevue Hospital, whither they were conveyed immediately after the accident. The Coroner's inquest failed to elicit any testimony showing the cause of the explosion, and the verdict was that the deceased came to their death from scalds accidentally received.

The City Inspector has received permission from the heads of the Croton Aqueduct Department to resume the use of Croton water in cleaning the gutters. Mr. Delavan will probably to-day notify the proprietors of bone-boiling and offal-boiling establishments and the piggeries up-town, that unless their several nuisances are abated within the space of three days, next succeeding, he will proceed to discontinue them forcibly. The City Inspector and the Health Wardens report that the pavements in most of the streets of the City are sadly in need of repair.

Under the head of Law Reports will be found particulars of a singular law-suit brought by a young lady to compel her guardian to disclose to her the names of her parents and other particulars of her early history. By her story, it appears that she has been brought up by a gentleman of wealth and respectability, under the impression that she was entitled to some property; but now, she being 19 years of age, he has notified her that she must provide for herself, and refuses to give her any information as to her parentage, and denies that she has any property.

The Live Stock Markets have been less freely supplied for the week past; the total receipts at the City Yards of live animals of all kinds number this week 15,040; last week, 20,717, or a decrease of 5,737. This falling off is principally in sheep and swine.... Beef cattle; receipts for week, 3,096; quality generally very good. At the general market yesterday prices advanced ½c.@1c. ℔ lb. on the estimated dressed weight. The cool weather increased the demand, and the yards were just about cleared out at sundown.....Milch cows; receipts for the week 162, which is some 50 less than for several weeks past. The supply is still quite equal to the demand, and prices not improved.....Veal calves; receipts for week 739, or just 200 less than last week. The general quality has been very good, and a brisker demand has for once this Summer cleared the yards. Closing prices ℔ lb., live weight, about ½c. better than last week. Sheep and lambs; receipts for the week 9,523, or 3,400 less than last week. The yards were cleared out yesterday at rates 37½c.@50c. ℔ head better than previous rates....Swine; receipts for week only 1,520, but enough for the demand, which is now quite limited. No change in selling rates observable.

Yesterday, Flour was in active demand, and sales were made of over 20,000 bbls., of all kinds, at decidedly firmer prices. Wheat was quiet. Corn was in request, and was a shade dearer. Provisions were plenty and heavy. Pork was most inquired for. Sugars were quite brisk, at buoyant prices. Rio and Santos Coffee attracted considerable attention. Naval Stores were more freely dealt in. Cotton was quiet. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes. Included in the Freight engagements were 5,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, for Glasgow at 5½d. per bushel.

The Battle on the Mincio.

Napoleon, like Harrison at Naseby Field, "does not his work negligently." He is following up his Italian campaign with a decisive energy which promises to leave France at liberty to turn her arms with perfect freedom upon the aggressive States of Germany, should Prussia be mad enough to fling the gauntlet down to Europe by insulting the boundaries of the Rhine and challenging the allied Empires of the North and the West. The telegrams which we publish to-day of the news by the *Adelaide* at St. Johns, Newfoundland, confused and inaccurate as they evidently are in respect to details, import nothing less than a fierce advance of the whole allied line upon the Austrian position of the Mincio, a great battle lasting through sixteen hours of the long Summer's day, and a new victory of the Franco-Italian arms. A despatch from the Emperor Napoleon on the 24th of June, conveying this most important intelligence, is confirmed by a telegram from Vienna of the same date, which announces the progress of a great battle "without details," as the manner of the Austrians is in reporting their greatest reverses. The French dispatch bears date, as the telegraph informs us, at Candia, but this is almost certainly either a topographical or an orthographical error. To the best of our knowledge and belief, no town of the name of Candia is to be found in North Italy, out of Sardinia; but if the reader will turn to the very full and carefully compiled map which we issue to-day of the seat of war, he will find between the towns of Volta and Castiglione, on the direct line of the French march against the Austrians, a little village named Carriana, which is possibly the place intended to be understood.

Be this as it may, it is certain that the scene of the fearful conflict thus dimly shadowed forth must have been along the line of the river Mincio for fifteen miles, and within the triangle described between the points of Montechiare, Peschiera and Soave. Immediately upon the occupation of Brescia, the Allies seem to have pushed steadily and rapidly on, with the double object of investing Peschiera and turning the Austrian position on the Mincio. The Austrian headquarters were at Villafranca, and their evident purpose the defence of the Mincio on the triple basis of Peschiera, Verona and Mantua. What diversions may have been effected by a French landing on the Adriatic in their rear, or by the advance of Prince Napoleon's *corps d'armée* from Modena, it would, of course, be idle now to speculate upon. By the *Arago* or the *Weser*, one or both of which vessels ought to reach this port within the present week, we should receive fuller and intelligible details of these formidable combinations, of their immediate results, and their probable development. But a decisive defeat or series of defeats of the Austrian army in the field, and under the eye of the Emperor Francis Joseph himself, within the quadrilateral defence of the Mincio and the Adige, must be equivalent to another prostration of the Austrian strength in Italy. The ground on which the Austrian armies were fighting, is ominous of ill to the despotic and detestable cause in which their swords are drawn. Not to go back beyond days familiar to many now contending on either side in these great lists of Italy, the names of Somma Compagna, Volta, Goito and Peschiera recall to every Austrian the humiliation of his country's flag, to every Sardinian the triumph of his country's right in the sanguinary contest of 1848.

Confused as are the accounts of these great actions in the field, they are clear and coherent when compared with the political intelligence vouchsafed to us to-day by the "light outspeeding" telegraphic current, for which one may wish that it possessed other qualities of the sunbeam as well as its swiftness. That Napoleon III. should have demanded permission to march 31,000 men through Hanover to the Rhine, as a condition of accepting the mediation of Prussia, is a piece of news which might have been expected from the Asylum at Bloomingdale, but certainly was hardly worth transporting across the Atlantic. Nor can it be considered probable that Prussia should have "threatened to assist in suppressing an insurrection in Hungary," which as yet has no apparent existence at all. We must bear with these "fantastical tricks" in patience till the arrival of more explicit and consistent statements, congratulating ourselves meanwhile that the Atlantic Telegraph is not in operation to supply us every hour with matter for reflection equally chaotic and contradictory.

The President and the Boy Plumer.—Mr. Buchanan has, for once, at least, disappointed his enemies by an act of decision in the direction of duty. Notwithstanding the pressure which, as we are credibly assured, has been brought to bear upon the President to secure the execution of the wretched boy Plumer, condemned to death at Boston for mutiny, and recommended to mercy by almost the whole of the respectability and the intelligence of New-England, Mr. Buchanan has yielded to the plain dictates of justice as well as of mercy, and has commuted the sentence of the criminal into imprisonment for life.

By this humane and honorable act the President has not merely rescued a fellow-creature possibly undeserving of any serious punishment at all, from the agony of an undeserved death. He has also saved the nation from the shame of so hideous a mistake as this judicial murder would have been, and the Executive from the disgraceful imputation of being governed in its most solemn functions by any regard to the miserable suggestions of party spirit.

The Upshot in Utah.

The peace established in Utah by Mr. Buchanan discloses more of its interesting features as time wears on. Every day something transpires to increase our admiration of the skill and dexterity by which the Mormons have been reduced to subjection. We recur thus often to the subject, because we are daily more and more convinced that it is on the Utah Pacification that the greater portion of Mr. Buchanan's fame as a President will hereafter rest. He has done many other things sufficiently remarkable, but there is none which brings out the strong points in his capacity so clearly as this. The Fort Duquesne letter, the Lecompton Constitution, the appointment of Jones as Ambassador to Vienna, the elevation of Captain Rynders to the dignity of United States Marshal, the washing of the Presidential face in the common washbasin when on his travels, are all incidents which would give the ordinary run of mankind fair claims to be remembered by posterity; but none of these achievements can be compared for variety of incident, fertility of resources, dexterity in diplomacy, valor in war and general "cuteness," to the reduction of Utah to submission. In the first place, a Peace Commission and an expeditionary army were set to work at one and the same time. No great general or statesman has until now succeeded in fighting and negotiating both together, without damaging his efforts either in the one direction or the other. All the great heroes celebrated in history were barely able to achieve celebrity by devoting their whole minds to one thing at a time—by dropping the pen when they grasped the sword, or flinging away the sword when they took up the pen. Mr. Buchanan has furnished the first exception to the rule. He demolished Brigham Young by plying him with rhetoric and bayonets simultaneously. He fought him, reasoned with him, and pardoned him at the same moment.

Since the arrival of the United States functionaries in Utah, the President has added fresh lustre to his exploit by setting all the authorities by the ears, without doing any apparent damage to anybody. The judges have denounced the Executive and the Executive the judges, and the General in command of the troops has gotten foul of the civil power without the Territory suffering any apparent inconvenience therefrom whatever, and apparently to everybody's edification. In short, in the space of two years our venerable President, has subjected our system of government to every conceivable kind of test, and with the greatest success. Nothing has given way, and we jog on as smoothly and comfortably as if there were no such persons as James Buchanan and Brigham Young in the world.

To make the whole performance complete but one thing was wanting, and that was that the President should enable some of his friends to "make a good thing" out of it. Without this it would seem grand, no doubt—but so grand, so far removed from the range of ordinary abilities, as hardly to command our full sympathy. The work wanted, in short, a human side to it—if we may so speak, a "touch of nature." Even this, we are glad to say, has at last been duly supplied. The great war and great peace, the march, the submission, the amnesty, have appropriately and sweetly ended in a gigantic swindling job. The Government officers in Utah cannot of course live on mere glory. Flour is also necessary, and this the firm of Gilbert, Geerish & Martin, of Salt Lake City, offered to furnish on the spot for the moderate sum of $10 per hundred. To have accepted this might possibly have been simple honesty, simple justice to the patient public; but it would have savored too much of huckstering economy for lofty minds like those of the Buchananite Cabinet to entertain it for a moment. To come down to the lowest bid of the subjugated Brigham Young, the Prophet, would have been a very lame and impotent conclusion. So they coolly gave the contract, immediately afterwards, at $28 60 per hundred to somebody named Holliday, as may readily be imagined, one of their mortal enemies. On learning this fact one becomes in some degree sensible of the intense suffering which Mr. Buchanan must have undergone when he first learnt, that, as he stated in the Fort Duquesne letter, money had been freely used at the election last Fall; and one is more convinced than ever of the falsity of Burke's allegation that the age of chivalry is gone, and the era of "economists and calculators" has succeeded it. Wrongheaded Mr. Burke! there never was a time when economists and calculators were of less account than at this moment, and in the Government of the United States.

The Aeronautic Argonauts.

The gallant voyage of a small company of daring aeronauts from St Louis eastward, if it has not positively established the superiority of the air over the earth and the waters as a "traveling medium," deserves recognition at least as a rare and striking example of that devoted energy which is the finest practical quality of our race. As a mere feat in the department of aerostation, this trial trip of Messrs. La Mountain and Wise is by far the most remarkable on record, while, as the conditions under which it was performed abundantly prove, it is also the most satisfactory in respect of the light it throws on the possibility of reducing the navigation of the air to a system of practical science. The longest aerial voyage previously accomplished, that of Messrs. Holland and Green, from London to Nassau, made in 1836, over a distance of 500 miles, occupied as nearly as possible the same time with this of the "Air-ship Atlantic," and was accordingly performed at about half the average rate of speed achieved by the American adventurers. Moreover, the English balloonists gave themselves quietly up to the guidance of the currents of the atmosphere, with no specific aim or destination in view. They floated along high above the Dover straits and southeastward over the plains of Flanders, with no definite conception of the spot at which they were likely to descend. Their experiment, in a word, was an experiment of buoyancy rather than of navigation. The weather, too, was in their favor. No storms overtook them; no skill was displayed in the selection or avoidance of special currents. The breezes drifted them whithersoever they would. In the voyage of Messrs. Wise and La Mountain, on the other hand, we see all the elements of what we suppose we must call *airmanship*; a distinct reference to the varying currents of the atmosphere, a quick eye to perceive the changing tendencies of the successive atmospheric strata; machinery for wielding the powers of the air to the will of the aeronauts; resources for meeting the violence of aerial storms.

The highest velocity attained in this new Argonautic trip, which may well prove the precursor of triumphs still more astonishing, seems to have been about sixty miles an hour, or about the *maximum* yet reached in railway traveling in the most favorable circumstances. Should the pioneers of the "Atlantic" demonstrate, by subsequent experiences, their power of maintaining such a speed as this, with a thorough control over their vessel, their enterprise will vindicate itself completely even in the eyes of those whose only standard of utility is immediate availability. But, however this may be, the positive good to the country of such earnest and courageous attempts to solve a great mechanical problem at the risk of life and limb, cannot easily be overrated. The strength of a free people resides in just such individual instances of nerve, self-reliance and deliberate vigor as appear in this brilliant adventure. It is true that the aeronauts in question encountered a certain degree of superfluous peril. So far as the specific business-world of to-day is concerned, Messrs. La Mountain and Wise and their friends might have spared themselves the risk of hanging in a sort of Mahomet's coffin for a day and a night between heaven and earth. So, too, might Dr. Kane have contented himself with skirting the icy seas in search of the heroic sailor to whose relief he gave himself so nobly up. So, too, might the hundreds of Englishmen who yearly throng the gorges and climb the peaks of Switzerland spare themselves the perils and pains of mountain-climbing, crevasse-leaping and glacier-scrambling, and loll their pleasant Summer hours away on the picturesque shores of their native sea-girt isle, or of the "wide and winding Rhine." But the qualities which make men volunteer on daring experiments are precisely those which urge a nation forward to great achievements. Quickness of brain, calmness of will, firmness of nerve, are splendid attributes in a man or in a race, and everything which really helps to encourage their growth does a lasting good to the country. For this reason, then, if for no other, we rejoice in the daring and skill of the airy sailors of the "Atlantic," and cordially wish them well in any fresh attempt upon the dominion of the skies, and a more triumphant result of their arduous labors than they have yet been able to reach.

The King of Sardinia and the War.

Fanatics of all kinds, the world over, show a strong family likeness. No matter what the special theme of their hot and vehement hopes may be, it always acts upon their brains in one way, making them impatient of all the laws of nature, and intolerant of all the moods of men; unjust to others, idolaters of themselves, given to exorbitant demands upon the confidence of mankind, but niggardly in an equal extreme of their own faith when others ask for the slightest contribution of that article. The true fanatic is by virtue of his organization a tool, fitted to be bent to the purposes of other and cooler men, and in himself incapable either of originating or managing any serious plan of action for achieving even the very objects to which he is ready to sacrifice his peace, his happiness, his life itself, anything, in short, but his self-will and his vanity. History, therefore, naturally enough records no single instance of a fanatic who has been at once successful and sincere. In exact proportion to the honesty of such persons, have their impracticability and their imbecility always been developed. Our own Abolitionists are a signal instance in point. As the questions which they first agitated have gradually gained upon public attention, they themselves have gradually lost in public importance. Their influence has declined in an even ratio with the rise of the principles of which they have supposed themselves, and themselves alone, to be the honest representatives.

The ultra Republicans or *Mazzinisti* of Italy belong to the same category and have passed through a similar history. The first article of the creed of these enthusiasts is an unqualified contempt for all men who profess to love what they love, while refusing to serve in their ranks. To claim to be regarded as loyal to Italy and to liberty, while at the same time you withhold your faith from a knot of exiled committee men in Geneva or London, is to excite the bitter hatred of these self-constituted apostles; and before the actual outbreak of the war in Italy forced them to accept in moody silence the heroic gallantry of Sardinia as a decisive proof of her sincerity and her devotion to the Italian cause, there was nothing severe enough to be said of Sardinian lukewarmness, treachery and blindness. Of course the most infatuated lover of himself and of his own theories can have nothing now to urge by way of imputation upon the readiness of the brave Piedmontese King and his people to do and dare all that freedom needs, in the face of the Austrian invader. The toga of the vituperative tribune becomes for a time, through very shame, a robe of silence in the midst of the clanging trumpets and the clashing steel of Palestro and Magenta. But the miserable delusions and the dreary monotonous conceit of the fanatic cannot be wholly left in the background, even while events so grand and sacrifices so glorious are going on before him. Ever since the Italian campaign fairly opened, this unhappy class of persons has been given over to the dismal task of misrepresenting the relations of the French with their Allies, and of Garibaldi, the special "Italian" hero, with his leaders. They have deluged us with ridiculous stories of imaginary interviews held by Garibaldi with King Victor, in which Garibaldi is represented in the light of a theatrical Robin Hood, protesting that he can do no work for freedom unless "he is left to his own inspirations," and King Victor, in the character of a sentimental Little-John, who "only regrets that he cannot follow" his chief to the green wood shade. At another time the same Garibaldi, a soldier and a gentleman, a man of sense, honor, capacity and character, is depicted as insulting the French troops by whose side he is fighting, and the French Emperor to whose policy and magnanimity he owes the opportunity of fighting at all for his native land. Tales of this sort are too palpably gross and absurd to do much mischief to those who are made their unconscious heroes; but they show in a very striking light the folly and incapacity of the partisans by whom they are invented, and give the true friends of Italian freedom fresh reason to rejoice that the destinies of that magnificent country have been taken out of hands so tremulous and so weak.

The latest idiocy of this faction has just made its appearance in the form of querulous complaints against the King of Sardinia, for declining the offered Dictatorship of Bologna and other places in the Roman States. The simple circumstances that the Pope, as a temporal prince, has declared his neutrality in the present war; and that respect for the rights of neutrals must of necessity be a cardinal principle with sovereigns upon whom, as upon Napoleon III. and Victor Emanuel, the eyes of Europe are keenly fixed in the determination to discover whether they really mean liberation for Italy or aggrandizement for themselves; these circumstances seem never for a moment to have occurred to the frantic propagandists of the old Italian system of conspiracy and revolt. Branded though they are with the stigma of the maddest incompetency and the most cruel failures in 1848, these men are just as ready as ever to assume the complete control of the fortunes of Italy. Misfortune, instead of teaching them modesty, seems only to have confirmed in them their vaulting vanity; instead of disciplining them into stout soldiers of the national cause for which they have lived, it has made them more determined than ever to see the world set right in their special fashion, or not at all.

When the war in Italy shall have been concluded, and the people of the Peninsula shall be free to choose for themselves, calmly and temperately, in what way their governments shall be organized, and how their liberties may best be defended and preserved, it will be quite time enough for the King of Sardinia to consider his relations with the Roman States. That he has kept himself, through this great struggle, and up to the present time, as far aloof from acts savoring of territorial and dynastic ambition as the circumstances of the case would permit, is not the least of the claims which Victor Emanuel II. has established for himself upon the confidence and respect of mankind.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—In spite of the "Asiatic Punkas," which are announced to keep this establishment cool, and which do so with commendable efficiency, there was not a very numerous audience last evening to witness the performances of the Florences. The few who were there, however, appeared to relish the Florentine talent with becoming enthusiasm, and loudly applauded the representation of "Irish Assurance." We are not quite sure that the after-piece was so well approved of. The least fastidious of audiences will tire of the Prodigy Business, where one actor or actress performs a vast variety of parts, rather with a view to exhibit versatility of genius than to amuse the "parties in front." There is not, after all, much fun in the privilege of being let beforehand into the secret, through the tell-tale agency of the *Programme*, that the undersized Irishman who speaks with a brogue not altogether Hibernian, the small and unnaturally plump Frenchman whose broken English is evidently broken purposely for the occasion, and the charming women of various ages and in divers costumes, are always one and the same bewithing lady who, in the first scene, cajoles a highly impracticable father into "leaving everything to her." The audience knows all this by anticipation, and we think has ceased to admire it. Our dear old forefathers were formerly given to be enraptured at the rapidity with which the changes of dress were effected; but in our fast age, even this has ceased to be wonderful, and pleases, alas, no more. The Florences are clever and versatile in their talent, and know how to please an audience in the way in which modern audiences love to be pleased, and we dot not think it bad advice to offer, if we hint that the Protean line of drama is about (speaking literally if slangically) "played out" on the New-York boards.

The Metropolitan.—There was a fair attendance at this cool and agreeable theatre last night. Mr. Blake acted with his usual ability, in "Simpson & Company," which little piece, by the way, the bills dignified into a *Comedietta*. There used to be a good old English word—"Farce"—which has possibly grown vulgar, Mr. Brougham appeared, as a matter of course, in his extravaganza of Pocahontas. This gentleman takes a benefit this evening at the Metropolitan, and will no doubt fill the house, even though the thermometer be at 90°. There are few actors now on the American stage more popular than Mr. Brougham, and there is not one who better deserves popularity. He is always reliable—always good. He knows how to enact the Irishman without degrading him into a positive jackass, or exaggerating him into an unnecessary ruffian—and the brogue which some six years ago elicited the gratuitous and somewhat unsuccessful commendation of Gen. Scott, is, perhaps, all the more delightful from Mr. Brougham, because it is natural. We wish success to Mr. Brougham in the benefit which he takes this evening, and trust he may live to take a great many more.

Niblo's Theatre.—Mr. Burton all but filled this house again last night, playing to a delighted audience *Amariadab Sleek* in "The Serious Family," and *John Thomas*, the unhappy father, in "That Blessed Baby." The performances were highly successful, and the gratification of the audience would have been complete if there had been less time devoted to the interesting polka music of a rather indifferent orchestra, and if the supernumeraries who enacted London policemen had been habited as such, and not as bartenders out of employment.

News by the Overland Mail.

By the Overland Mail we have details of California news to June 11. The Republican State Convention organized at Sacramento on the 1st of June. The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following:

Resolved, That the intervention of Congress for the extension and protection of Slavery in the Territories, recently announced in Congress by leading Democrats as a cardinal element of Democratic faith and practice, is an alarming evidence of the advance in the demands of the slave power, and a gross invasion of popular rights.

Resolved, That the corruptions and errors of the National Administration demand the sternest rebuke which can be administered by a free people.

Resolved, That the welfare of the whole country, and particularly the welfare of California, depends upon cheap and easy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and while patriotism and philanthropy, no less than interest, conspire to impel the National Republican Party to facilitate such communication, the interest of the Democratic Party lies in a different direction, and its entire energies are devoted to other and sectional measures, and it is, therefore, the decided opinion of this Convention that the dependence of the country for a Pacific Railroad is upon the Republican Party, and in no sense upon their opponents.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of candidates, with the following result:

For Governor, Leland Stanford, of Sacramento; Lieutenant-Governor, J. F. Kennedy, of Santa Clara; Judge of the Supreme Court, O. L. Shafter, of San Francisco; Clerk of the Supreme Court, S. D. Parker, of Trinity; Treasurer, Philip P. Caine, of Butte; Comptroller, J. R. Clark, of Eldorado; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. W. Brown, of Sonoma; Surveyor-General, A. G Randall, of Amador; Attorney-General, H. S Love, of San Francisco; for Congress, P. H. Sibley, of Placer, Col. E. D. Baker, of San Francisco.

The Sacramento *Bee* says, that the struggle between the Administration candidates for the Governorship now stands, Weller 36 votes; Latham, 30; Nugent, 16; and Denver, 6.

Capt. Simpson, with topographical party and military escort of twenty men and fourteen wagons, has arrived at Walker's River, where their guide reports them constructing rafts to cross the river. The party is acting under the authority of Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, and instructions of Gen. Johnson. Left Camp Floyd May 2, took the route explored last Fall by Capt. Simpson as far as reconnoitered by him, followed up Chorpening's extension of the route to the south end of the Ruby valley, and thence to Chinatown, where it struck the old route for the first time. This is an entire new route, which has shortened the route over 300 miles between Camp Floyd and Genoa. Capt. Simpson reports the route of a most agreeable character for forage, water and fuel, until he struck the valley of Carson lake. He intends returning to Camp Floyd by a yet more direct route.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 5.

The Overland mail has arrived with San Francisco dates of the 13th ult.

Great political excitement prevails throughout the State. Mr. Weller would probably be renominated for Governor by the Lecompton Democracy, and John Curry would be the Anti-Lecompton candidate.

Business was dull at San Francisco, and most of the leading staples had declined. Money was scarce, but the next shipment Eastward would be large.

Accounts from the mines are favorable.

Arrived at San Francisco, ship *Mary Sutton*, from Hong Kong.

Advices from Oregon state that the Legislature had adjourned without electing a United States Senator.

J. G. Stephens had been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of Washington Territory.

The shipment of gold dust from Victoria in May amounted to $245,000, but the accounts from the Frazer River mines are extremely unfavorable. Crowds of emigrants were returning to California, and many others settling in Oregon and Washington. Chas. A. Angel was in jail at Victoria, charged with embezzling $10,000 to $20,000 from the Custom-house at that place.

The State Prisons.—Mr. State Prison Inspector Bailey took charge at Clinton Prison July 1. On the same date the Board removed Mr. Cundall from the office of Agent and Warden. Mr. McNeil, the Clerk, was also removed, together with all other American and Democratic officials. This will doubtless be the signal for removals at Auburn, where Mr. Inspector Rhodes takes charge, and a sort of "political proscription," independent of official qualifications, is thus initiated.—*Albany Statesman.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Right of Way Across Mexican Territory to the Pacific — American Volunteers for Juarez—Indian Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 6.

The Treaty now being made with Mexico, for the right of way through that Republic, not only embraces that portion of territory bordering on our own in Sonora, but also any portion from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean. The concessions are most liberal and important.

The impression grows stronger that American volunteer regiments will be employed to aid the Constitutional Government to conquer rebellion in Mexico. In that case it is said that Juarez will have no difficulty in raising a loan in the United States on the hypothecation of the Government lands, estates, and securities. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, July 6.

Indian Superintendent Forney writes from Utah that he has discovered two more children saved from the Mountain Meadow massacre.

Official reports received at the Indian Bureau state that Captains Baylor and Nelson are organizing their forces to again attack the Indians on the Brazos Agency, and that the Indians can expect no protection from the Texas State authorities.

Two hundred and eleven thousand acres of land have just been certified to the State of Wisconsin for the Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad under the act of Congress of 1856.

Dates from New-Mexico and Arizona are to June 21. They state that the Navajo Indians had driven off 7,000 head of sheep from Albuquerque. Mr. Ormo's escort was attacked while he was returning to Fort Fillmore, a few miles above Don Ana, but the Indians retreated without much of a fight.

Lieut. Mowat was unanimously nominated delegate from Arizona by the Convention at Mesilla, and resolutions were adopted adhering to the ground taken by the people last year, and against forming an independent Government.

The services of fourteen clerks have been dispensed with by the Pension Office, under the operation of the law.

The Balloon Express Bag.

Oswego, Tuesday, July 5.

The Express bag sent by the United States Express Agent, from St. Louis for New-York, in the balloon *Atlantic*, was picked up yesterday on the lake, six miles west of this city. It contains over forty letters to New-York correspondents, among which is a draft of $1,000 on a New-York Bank. The package will be forwarded by Express this afternoon.

The Kidnapping Case in Ohio and the Oberlin Rescuers.

Cleveland, Wednesday, July 6.

The trial of Jennings, Lowe, Mitchell and Davis, for kidnapping, was commenced to-day. At the instance of their counsel an arrangement was made by which *nolle prosequis* were entered in their case and those of the Oberlin rescuers, who awaited trial, and the prisoners on both sides were discharged.

Cricket Match—Montreal Against New-York.

Montreal, Wednesday, July 6.

The cricket match between Montreal and New-York commenced this morning. New-York won the toss and went in first, scoring, after most beautiful play, 119. The Montrealers then went in and scored 119, with seven wickets down. The game will be resumed to-morrow morning.

Plumer's Sentence Commuted to Imprisonment for Life.

Boston, Wednesday, July 6.

A messenger arrived here this evening with an official document from the President, commuting the death sentence against Plumer to imprisonment for life.

A further hearing of Plumer's new petition for a writ of error was had before Judges Clifford and Sprague this forenoon, but no decision has been made. Cards of admission to Plumer's expected execution on Friday had been issued.

Republican State Convention.

Albany, Wednesday, July 6.

The Republican State Committee met at Congress Hall at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and resolved to call a State Convention to meet at Syracuse on the 7th of September next, the basis of representation to be two delegates from each District.

Ship Dorcas Prince in Distress, &c.

Boston, Wednesday, July 6.

The ship *Dorcas-Prince*, Meady, from Cadiz, arrived here to-day, leaking twenty-four hundred strokes per hour.

At Reading, last night, Mr. Simeon Garland, an engineer, was run over by a train on the Boston and Maine Railroad and fatally injured.

Health of New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, July 6.

The health of this city, at the present time, is excellent. There are no cases of yellow fever.

Murder in Newark.

Newark, N. J., Wednesday, July 6.

The body of Charles Robinson, foreman in the tanning establishment of Halsey and Tucker, was found to-day in a badly mutilated condition. His throat was cut, and there were many wounds about his head, showing that he had been waylaid and murdered. The Coroner is holding an inquest on the body.

The Europa Outward Bound.

St. Johns, N. F., Sunday, July 3.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston *vid* Halifax, for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at ten minutes to 6 o'clock last evening, going East.

ARMY NEWS.

General Orders—The Bayonet Exercise to Receive Attention—Artillery.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Scott:

General Orders—No. 3.

Head-quarters of the Army,
New-York June 23, 1859.

As the reports of Inspectors General are evidence that the subject of bayonet exercise, and target practice for small arms, has been almost entirely neglected by the troops, especially the bayonet exercise, the General-in Chief calls the attention of all officers concerned to the subject, and directs that, hereafter, the troops be regularly and systematically instructed in the full use of the several weapons placed in their hands.

Inspectors General, as a general rule, will report particularly on the merits and defects of the several articles of new invention or contrivance now in use, or which may hereafter be introduced in any of the departments, such as arms, equipments, &c., &c., and, in their respective reports, besides giving their own opinion, they will also set forth, as far as possible, what they may understand to be the judgment of the service, discriminating between the *principle* and the mere *construction* of the article, in order that the merits in the former may not be unjustly sacrificed because of defects which can be remedied in the latter.

Inspectors General will, moreover, be careful to obtain, from the chiefs of the several staff departments, a list of all such articles.

By command of brevet Lieutenant General Scott.

I. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Secretary of War issues the following order:

The *Artillerist's Manual*, now being compiled and soon to be published, by Lieutenant Gibbon, Fourth Artillery, will be substituted instead of the French *Aide Memoire*, prescribed in General Orders No. 10, current series, for artillery instruction.

PERSONAL.

Upon the Worcester petition for the postponement of the execution of the mutineer Plumer, are the names of ex Gov. Lincoln, the Hon. Isaac Davis, the Hon. A. H. Bullock (the present Mayor), P. C. Bacon, Stephen Salisbury, Dwight Foster, ex-Mayor George W. Richardson, and twenty-eight members of the Worcester bar. Lawrence sends in five hundred and four names, headed by Gen. H. K. Oliver. The Lynn petition is headed by the Hon. John B. Alley, M. C. A petition has been received from Brunswick, Me., headed by three of the Professors of Bowdoin College. Ralph Waldo Emerson heads the petition from Concord, Mass.

Mr. Buchanan has left Washington for his Summer residence at the Old Soldiers' Home. On Monday, the 18th inst., he proposes setting out for Bedford Springs, where he will stay two weeks. He will be accompanied by his niece, Miss Lane

THE WAR IN ITALY.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

The Vigo off Cape Race and the Adelaide at St. Johns.

TREMENDOUS BATTLE ON THE MINCIO.

VICTORY OF THE ALLIES.

The Force of the Austrians Supposed to Have Been 280,000.

The Line of Battle Five Leagues in Extent.

Duration of the Engagement, Sixteen Hours.

Collision at Perugia Between the Pope's Troops and the Citizens.

DEPRESSION OF THE PARIS BOURSE.

Cotton Lower—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 92 1-8@92 1-4.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, July 3.
(Received in New-York evening of 6th.)

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool on the 22d ult. *via* Queenstown, broke her propeller and was obliged to put back. She was likely to be ready to leave Queenstown about the 28th.

The *Vigo* of the same line took her place, leaving Cork at 2 P. M. of the 25th ult., and passed Cape Race at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst., where she was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

[Here follows a synopsis of news prepared by our Liverpool agent for the *City of Baltimore*, which we omit, it having been anticipated by the arrival of the *Vanderbil*, at New-York.]

DISPATCHES FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 23.

The advices from Italy to-day are of no particular importance.

No battle has yet occurred, though expectation is on tiptoe for one.

The Allies have occupied Lonato, Castiglio, and Montechiaro.

Prince NAPOLEON has joined the allied camp.

The Liverpool *Mercury* of the 24th has the following dispatch from Vienna dated the 23d:

"The Austrian Government has formerly declared the cruelties attributed by Gen. D'URBAN in Count CAVOUR'S message as entirely devoid of foundation."

A sanguinary collision had taken place at Perugia between the soldiers of the Pope and the inhabitants.

The Swiss troops sent from Rome to Perugia to suppress the rising, had a desperate encounter with the people, whom they shot down indiscriminately.

The King of the Belgians and the Count of FLANDERS had arrived at Buckingham Palace on a visit to the Queen.

Consols closed after official hours on the 23d at 92¼@92⅜.

The Paris Bourse on the 23d opened flat for rentes at 61f. 96c., and closed at 61f. 80c.—a decline of nearly a quarter as compared with the previous day.

An alarming and destructive fire took place at Cork on Thursday, the night of the 23d. The amount of the loss was not stated.

THE NEWS BY THE ADELAIDE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. Monday, July 4—9.30 P. M.

The steamship *Adelaide*, from Galway on Saturday the 25th, arrived at this port this evening, *en route* to New-York.

The *Adelaide* has over 500 passengers. She leaves at daylight to-morrow for New-York.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York for Bremen, arrived at Southampton on the 24th.

There had been no battle on the line of the Mincio though the armies were face to face.

Prussia was about to move an army to the Rhine.

The main body of the Austrians were on the left bank of the Mincio.

The Emperor of Austria had removed his headquarters to Valleido.

It was believed that the force of the Austrians on the Mincio numbered two hundred and eighty thousand.

The entire French force had passed Montechiaro, and the reconnoissance had been pushed as far as Goito.

The Piedmontese had advanced towards Peschiera.

NAPOLEON, preparatory to any offer of mediation, had demanded permission to march 31,000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine.

It was believed that the basis of the proposed mediation by Prussia would not be acceptable to France, thereby involving Prussia in war.

The reported treaty between Austria and Prussia was denied.

It was rumored that Prussia had threatened to assist in suppressing the Hungarian insurrection.

Prince NAPOLEON was on the borders of Modena.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings in England had been suspended until the ministers of the Government were reëlected.

It was rumored that the new Ministry would curtail the naval expenditures.

The Very Latest by Telegraph to Galway.

PARIS, Saturday, June 25.

The Emperor telegraphs the following to the Empress:

CANDIA (?)—Friday evening.

"Great battle. Great victory. The whole Austrian army formed a line of battle extending five leagues in length. We have taken cannons, flags and prisoners. The battle lasted from 4 in the morning till 8 in the evening."

A Vienna dispatch supplies a partial confirmation of the above, in stating that a battle was progressing, but no details had been received.

Commercial Intelligence by the Vigo.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JUNE 22—COTTON has declined 1-16d.@⅛d. since Friday; the sales to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales.

JUNE 23, M—The COTTON market is very dull to-day, and the sales are estimated at but 4,000 bales.

JUNE 24—There is more inquiry for COTTON to-day, and the market is steadier in tone.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

JUNE 22—FLOUR is dull. WHEAT firm. CORN dull.

JUNE 23.—The Breadstuffs market is firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

JUNE 22.—The Provision market is quiet but steady.

JUNE 23.—The market for Provisions is excessively dull to-day, but prices are without change.

NAVAL STORES.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 23.

ROSIN is heavy; Common, 3s. 11d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 40s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, June 23—12 M.

Consols for account, 93⅛@93⅜.

The Money Market is slightly more stringent.

Commercial Intelligence by the Adelaide.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of COTTON for the week at about 35,000 bales, (this may not be exact, the cypher having been somewhat blundered in telegraphing,) of which 1,000 bales were on speculation, and 2,000 bales for export. The inferior descriptions were fully ⅛d. lower on the week, while other qualities were generally unchanged. Friday's sales were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing dull at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Mobiles..... 8⅛d, Middling Mobiles... 6⅞d.
Fair Orleans..... 7⅜d. Middl'g Orleans..6 13-16d.
Fair Uplands..... 7⅜d. Middling Uplands... 6¾d.

The stock in port was estimated at 755,000 bales, of which 670,000 were American.

The Manchester market was quiet, but steady.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The Havre Cotton Market was dull, though all qualities were slightly higher; New-Orleans has advanced 107f., do. *Bas* 102f.; sales of the week, 7,500 bales; stock, 107,500 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 24th at 92⅛@92¼ for account, ex-dividend.

The Money market was generally unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—In American Securities an average business had been done, but without quotable change in prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather had been favorable for the crops, and the harvest prospects were favorable. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull; holders offered freely, but showed no disposition to press sales; American, 10s. 6d.@13s. 6d. WHEAT quiet but firm. Red Western, 8s.@9s. 10d.; do. White, 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; Southern White, 10s.@12s. CORN quiet. Mixed, 6s.@6s. 3d.; Yellow, 6s. 1d.@6s. 6d.; White, 8s.@8s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was dull. BEEF heavy, and quotations barely maintained. PORK heavy, and quotations nominal. LARD heavy, at 56s.@56s. 6d. TALLOW steady, but closed dull, at 56s.@56s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES were slightly lower, but an active business was going; Old Pots, 26s.@26s. 6d.; New, 27s.@28s.; Pearls, 30s 6d. SUGAR closed buoyant, and 6d.@1s. higher. COFFEE quiet. RICE inactive. OILS—Cod, sales unimportant; Linseed slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RESIN heavy, and all qualities slightly declined. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at about 40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT closed with an advancing tendency. SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE dull. TEA declined 1d. on middling qualities; Congou unchanged.

BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS quiet, but rather firmer. IRON dull for both rails and bars. SUGAR buoyant, and advanced 6d.@1s. COFFEE steady. TEA declined ½d.@1d., except on common Congou, which was still quoted 1s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and all qualities slightly higher; sales at 42s.@42s. 6d.

VERY LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon.

COTTON quiet. The sales are estimated at 6,000 bales. The market closes quiet.

BREADSTUFFS are steady.

PROVISIONS are dull and the sales unimportant.

LONDON, Saturday noon.

CONSOLS are at 92¼@92¼ for the account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £160,000.

A Duel at the Phalanx.

Part of the doings at the Phalanx, down in New-Jersey, on the glorious Fourth, have already been chronicled; but an incident which transpired there illustrates the valor of Young New-York so happily that it should not pass unchronicled. Two young gentlemen, whom, in accordance with fact and for the sake of convenience, shall be designated by the initials A and B—inmates of the Unitary Home in Fourteenth-street—went down to that famous locality where Fourierism tried so disastrous an experiment a short time since, to commemorate the Anniversary of National Independence. Mr. B, larger in valor, as the event proved, than in physical stature, had designs upon the affections of a young lady resident at the Phalanx. Fancying that Mr. A was endeavoring, in classical parlance, "to cut him out," Mr. B signified to Mr. A, in language more emphatic than temperate, that such doings could not be tolerated. High words followed, naturally enough, and Mr. A finally signified his intention of healing Mr. B's exasperated honor by making an application to its mythical seat. Laboring under a consciousness of physical infirmity, but thinking that he could pull a trigger as hard as any man, Mr. B finally sent a formal challenge to Mr. A, which the latter, after consultation with friends, determined to accept. On Sunday evening the belligerents, with their seconds, repaired to the ground designated. Distance was measured, and the pistols loaded—with powder only, according to an understanding Mr. A had with those having the dangerous implements in charge. Mr. B, ignorant of this fact, stood up to the scratch bravely—before the first fire, taking from his breast-pocket a daguerreotype, which he contemplated with an intensity of fondness, and then handed it to his second to take care of. Neither fell at the first fire. The pistols were again loaded in the same manner as before, and were fired with the same result, though this time B was confident he heard a bullet whistle by his ear. Then, his honor being satisfied and his courage vindicated, he consented to listen to suggestions for making an arrangement. Both gentlemen acknowledged that they said what they did in a Pickwickian sense, and the difficulty was smoothed over.

The Explosion on Board the Bay State.

DEATH OF TWO OF THE SCALDED.

The bursting of the boiler of the steamer *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, on her way up the East River on Monday last, has resulted in the death of two persons, Mr. GEORGE F. ARNOLD, a passenger, and Mr. EDWARD H. LAWRENCE, Second Assistant Engineer. They both died at Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday evening, whither they had been taken soon after the accident occurred. Mr. LAWRENCE was a native of New-York, about 28 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. Mr. ARNOLD was an Englishman, 22 years of age, and resided in Boston. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at which the following evidence was adduced:

Mr. James H. Tinkel, Chief Engineer of the *Bay State*, testified: The steamer was going up the river at the usual rate, when opposite Green Point a bottom or side-shaft of the larboard boiler blew out; I was in the boiler-room a few minutes before the explosion, when the steam-guage indicated a pressure of 31½ pounds of steam; as I left the boiler-room I met Mr. Lawrence, one of the deceased, and I requested him to take charge until I returned from the upper deck, where I went to screw down the main centre; Lawrence then stepped into the larboard fire room, and that was the last I saw of him; I then went into the engine room for a wrench, which I took with me above, and just as I had applied it to the screw, I heard the explosion; at the place of fracture in the boiler the iron was thinner than elsewhere, and there were parts where it seemed to be partially eaten through; I cannot tell the cause of this; both boilers were examined and tested in September last; boilermakers went inside the boilers as late as Sunday last, and reported all right as far as they could judge; the opposite boiler was repaired at that time.

Other witnesses were examined, but their testimony did not go to show the cause of the explosion. In each case the jury rendered a verdict of "Death from scalds accidentally received by the explosion of a boiler on board the steamer *Bay State*."

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

NEW-YORK—HOBART COLLEGE.

The Commencement exercises at Hobart College began on Sunday and ended on Thursday, June 30. On Sunday the Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered by Bishop SMITH, of Tennessee, substitute for President JACKSON, who was indisposed; on Tuesday the essays in competition for the Greek prize were read, and the prize was awarded to JOHN L. SWIFT; on the same day the prizes for the White Essay were awarded, first to CHARLES D. VAIL, and second, to BENJAMIN F. LEE; on Tuesday evening the Philopeuthian Society celebrated its anniversary, with an oration from the Rev. CHARLES H. PLATT, but the poet, FRANCIS M. FINCH, failed to appear; on Wednesday the White rhetorical prize was awarded to CHARLES D. VAIL, and in the afternoon an address was delivered by Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin; on Wednesday evening the Hermean Society was addressed by O. S. ACKLEY; Thursday was Commencement Day, wound up by the Alumni dinner at Ontario Hall, Geneva. Speeches were made by the Hon. Henry B. Stanton, Judge Pratt, the Hon. Charles A. Loomis, Senator Doolittle, Mr. Stark, James C. Smith, Esq.; Professor George Burr, the Rev. Mr. McLaren, W. H. Bogart, Esq.; Bishop Delancey, W. H. Delancey, Jr.; Prof. Wheeler and Judge Folger. At 8 o'clock a levee at President Jackson's was largely attended.

PENNSYLVANIA—THE UNIVERSITY.

The Annual Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania was held July 1, at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. The opening prayer was followed by the Salutatory Oration in the Greek, by Edward B. Hodge. This was succeeded by addresses on the subjects named: "Eldorado," by Edward P. Capp; "The Battle of Tours," by Richard A. Coleman; "Historic Rivers," by James B. Roney; "The Balance of Power," by William McMichael; "Our National Literature," by Ludovic C. Cleeman; and "Historical Effects of Eloquence," by Charles E. Buckwater. The speakers acquitted themselves creditably. The graduating class numbered 30.

The degree of Bachelor of LAWS was conferred on Henry Ashhurst, Chilwallader Biddle, Samuel Dickson, Andrew T. Goodman, Victor Guillou, William C. Hannis, Clifford P. McCalla, C. J. Norris, Simon Stern, Edward J. B. Thomas, Samuel S. Thomas, John W. Williams.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on James M. Eagleton, Tennessee; Isaac Lee Atkinson, New-Jersey; Wm. Henry Freeman, Pennsylvania; Sydney R. Morris, Pennsylvania.

On the stage was a fine portrait of Prof. VETHAKE, painted by SULLY, which is to be placed in the College Hall, in commemoration of his services to the institution, with which he has been connected since 1836. He recently tendered his resignation, which has been accepted.

OHIO—KENYON, MARIETTA AND ANTIOCH COLLEGES, &c.

The Commencement of Kenyon College took place last week. On Wednesday, June 29, the annual meeting of the Alumni was held, at which the Rev. Mr. BADGER presided. Prof. ZACHOS, of Dayton, Mr. DOUGLAS, of Chillicothe, the Rev. Mr. ROCH, of Western New-York, the Rev. Dr. BRONSON, of Sandusky, the Rev. Mr. FISCH, of Piqua, Prof. LANG, and others of the Alumni, made short and interesting off-hand addresses, full of amusing college reminiscences, touching recollections, and ardent affection for their Alma Mater. In the evening the Alumni dined together. The evening was occupied with addresses before the Societies.

President ANDREWS addressed the Philomathesian Society, in an extemporaneous effort. He spoke particularly of what are termed the professions, and enforced, with great strength and vigor of thought the necessity in clergymen, physicians and lawyers, to become, not mere machines in their professions, but men; not mere study-and office men, but benefactors, philanthropists and christians. Gov. CHASE presented the diplomas to the members of the Society.

At the Commencement of Marietta College, the following honorary degrees were conferred:

The degree of D. D. upon the Rev. CHARLES B. BOYNTON, Pastor of the Vine-street Congregational Church, Cincinnati; the Rev. JOSEPH HAVEN, Professor of Systematic Theology in the Congregational Seminary at Chicago; and the Rev. JOSEPH H. TOWNE, Pastor of St. Peter's Church (O. S. Presbyterian) at Rochester, N. Y.

The honorary degree of LL D. was conferred upon S. P. HILDRETH, M. D., of Marietta, one of the pioneer citizens of Ohio.

At Antioch College the Commencement exercises began June 28. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes:

"The Rev. A. D. MAYO, of Albany, N. Y., delivered the annual address before the literary societies. It was a commendable literary effort, and was enthusiastically received by all who were present. His subject was, 'The Perils and Opportunities of American Citizenship.'

A grand dinner was given in one of the Halls, by the Seniors. The Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, Gov. BINGHAM, of Michigan, the Hon. AARON HARLAN and other prominent men are here. Gov. CHASE is expected on the next train."

ILLINOIS—ILLINOIS AND KNOX COLLEGES.

The exercises connected with the anniversary of Knox College came off last week. The Baccalaureate Sermon by President CURTIS, on Sunday, June 19, was an able production. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were devoted to the meetings of the Board of Trust, Alumni Societies, &c. Commencement was on Thursday, the 23d. The Rev. Z. M. HUMPHREY, of Chicago, occupied an hour in the delivery of an address. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon J. H. HARWOOD and J. A. MCKENZIE, and that of A. M., in course, upon PETER FINITY, LOUIS BUNCE and H. G. MCARTHUR. The honorary degree of A. M. was bestowed on the Rev. CHARLES F. BEACH, of Washington, Ill.

The exercises at Illinois College took place last week. Among the graduates was WILLIAM GILL, of Virginia.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Thomas G. Cary, of Boston, died at Nahant, July 3, aged 67. He was a writer on commercial subjects, and for a time occupied prominent political positions in Massachusetts. A native of Chelsea, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1811, in the class of Edward Everett, the Rev. Dr. Frothingham, and John C. Gray. In 1821 he entered into mercantile business in New-York as the senior partner in the house of T. G. & W. F. Cary, and entered extensively into the Canton trade. He subsequently returned to Boston and became a partner in the house of J. & T. H. Perkins & Co., but for some years past has devoted himself principally to literature. He was Senator from Suffolk District in the State Legislature in 1846, 1847, 1852 and 1853. He married a daughters of the late Hon. Thomas H. Perkins. One of his daughters is the wife of Prof. Agassiz, and another the wife of Prof. C. C. Felton, of Harvard College.

The Hon. George Hood, formerly of Lynn, Mass., died at the Insane Asylum, at Worcester, on Tuesday, June 28. Mr. Hood was for several years a Democratic Representative in the Legislature, once a Senator, and had been a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. The City of Lynn elected him her first Mayor.

The Hon. WM. O. GOODE, Member of Congress elect from the Petersburgh District in Virginia, died near Boydton, Va., on the 3d July. He was for many years a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, and at one time its Speaker; and also a member of the State Convention which framed the Constitution of 1829-'30.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 371, July 6, 1859.

13, 30, 64, 65, 50, 26, 4, 5, 12, 21.

Class No. 372, July 6, 1859.

30, 7, 33, 12, 18, 15, 56, 40, 19, 14, 77, 51, 55.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 369, July 6, 1859.

59, 64, 70, 76, 54, 66, 42, 8, 35, 1, 15, 36, 14, 73.

Class No. 370, Extra, July 6, 1859.

24, 37, 34, 20, 7, 12, 56, 57, 50, 64, 28, 32.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms. Office No. 176 Greenwich-st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.

Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.

The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
Have removed temporarily from No. 495 to
No. 501 Broadway,
where they will continue to sell their celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New styles at reduced prices.

Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

Latest Drawings Georgia State Lottery.
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.

Class No. 61, July 6, 1859.
20, 75, 56, 71, 61, 18, 7, 26, 47, 2, 62, 57.

Extra Class No. 62, July 6, 1859.
37, 34, 8, 25, 49, 30, 42, 26, 21, 54, 14, 64, 7.

☞ Circulars sent by addressing
McKINNEY & CO.,
Savannah, Ga.

Travelers!!
Drive direct to the Smithsonian House.
The Smithsonian is one of the best Hotels in the City.
The Smithsonian reserves its best rooms for travelers.
The Smithsonian is on Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
The Smithsonian is conducted on the European plan.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for 50 cents a day.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for 75 cents a day.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for $1 a day.
The Smithsonian has parlors for $2 a day.
The Smithsonian gives excellent meals for 50 cents.
The Smithsonian is also conducted on the American plan.
The Smithsonian charges $2 a day for what costs $2 50 at other first class hotels.
If you have heretofore stopped elsewhere, the next time come here.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.
ROBBERY! ROBBERY!! ROBBERY!!!—A liberal reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the detection of any party or parties who aided in or abetted the late extensive robberies of medicines from Holloway's Manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane. All communications on this subject, addressed to G. C. BARCLAY, Manager of Holloway's Medicine Manufactory, No. 80 Maiden lane, will be considered private and strictly confidential.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Glass Shades: Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William st., corner Ann-st.

Consumption and Asthma Cured.—Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

Leary & Co.—Our Summer Dress Hat is now ready and for sale at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Daily Enjoyment.—Neither sunshine more to our health or happiness than proper food. Many families have therefore hit upon the plan of using freely of WING'S FARINA CRACKERS instead of the usual amount of heavy, heating food, and the change pleases all. The true FARINA CRACKERS have the name of WING stamped on them. These may be procured of the best grocers generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*New York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Young men wishing to select that pursuit in which they can best succeed, will find great aid from a correct Phrenological Examination as given at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.

MARRIED.

MILLER—KITCHEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 6, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D., FRANK H. MILLER, Esq., of Augusta, Ga., to JULIA D., daughter of Wm. R. Kitchen, of this City.

BROWNELL—MURRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 6, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, J. L. BROWNELL to ANGENORA M., daughter of Capt. H. L. Murray, all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Greenleaf, Mr. DANIEL SMITH, of Queens, L. I., to MAGGIE A. WARD, of the former place.

DIED.

KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 5, at 1½ o'clock, JOHN KELLY, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons in-law, Daniel Gallagher, John O. Donnell, and Michael Leonam, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, July 7, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 645 4th-st.

DUBOIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 5, JANE C., wife of James G. Dubois, in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her father, Benjamin M. Clark, No. 185 10th-av., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Catskill papers please copy.

CRONK.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 6, ELISHA P. CRONK, aged 56 years, 11 months and 17 days.

His remains were taken to Tarrytown for interment.

EBBS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, July 5, of cholera infantum, MARION ELIZABETH, daughter of Allen Ebbs, aged 7 months.

BRUNN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 6, JULIUS FERMOR BRUNN, infant son of Julius W. and Charlotte E. Brunn, aged 8 months and 12 days.

CANFIELD.—At Newark, on Tuesday, July 5, S. EDWARD CANFIELD, aged 19 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, this (Thursday) after noon, at 3 o'clock.

WEED.—At Cedar Grove, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at the residence of her father, MARY SCHUYLER, only daughter and eldest child of Henry M. and Eliza Weed, aged 10 years, 11 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Friday, July 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt's Landing, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from the City.

BRYANT.—At Columbus, Ky., on Wednesday, June 29, JOHN JAY BRYANT, formerly of New-Jersey, aged 60 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., at 4 o'clock P. M., this day. (Thursday.) Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 2:30 P. M.

COLEMAN.—At the residence of his sisters in Newark, N. J., THOMAS H. COLEMAN, of this City, aged 33 years.

GLOVER.—At Fairfield, on Tuesday, July 5, DEBBY ANN, wife of John Glover.

Funeral will take place at Fairfield this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock.

SAYRE.—At his residence, Little Brittain, Orange Co., N. Y., on Monday, July 4, at 8 o'clock P. M., WILLIAM SAYRE, in the 71st year of his age.

"ITALY MUST BE FREE!"

THE
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY!

FOR JULY 23, TO BE ISSUED ON JULY 9,

Will contain the first portion of an intensely thrilling Story from the pen of A. J. H. DUGANNE, entitled
GARIBALDI,
THE HERO OF ITALY

The leading character in which will be no less a personage than the renowned
JOSEPH GARIBALDI,
Whose brilliant achievements in the European struggle now going forward are the theme of universal remark.

The history of the world does not show, perhaps, the record of a more extraordinary man, taking him altogether, than he who figures so conspicuously in Mr. Duganne's
TRUTHFUL AND STIRRING NARRATIVE.

The writer of pure fiction would seek in vain in the realms of imagination for the counterpart of JOSEPH GARIBALDI, whose whole eventful life seems like a romance. And Mr. Duganne is the writer, of all others, to weave the exciting events of the hero's life into the woof of an exciting narrative. He (Mr. D.) knew Garibaldi and his *confrères* in this country well; and, by mixing freely with them, he became familiar with all their thoughts, their aspirations and their hopes. In the story under consideration, the author takes his hero up at that period of his life when, a youth, brimfull of patriotic ardor, he joins the
SECRET SOCIETY OF ITALIAN PATRIOTS,
is condemned to death, and, with
A PRICE SET UPON HIS HEAD,
is hunted from place to place, and at length escapes to Marseilles in disguise. He traces him through his
ADVENTURES IN SOUTH AMERICA,
where he commenced
THE ITALIAN LEGION,
teaching his countrymen to fight, that they might one day strike a blow in defence of
GROANING ITALY,
up to the time when, having spent some years in this country, he returned to Piedmont, and there awaited, with burning anxiety, the events which brought about
THE PRESENT WAR,
and enabled him to place himself at the head of his patriotic followers to strike for
ITALY AND LIBERTY.
Nor does the author forget the hero's
SELF-SACRIFICING, NOBLE, UNDAUNTED WIFE,
She who, amid all his
DANGERS AND TRIALS,
stuck closely at his side, binding up his wounds, encouraging him with words of hope and love, and comforting him always. She who after following his fortunes with a strength and devotion which appeared almost superhuman, died, at last, before his eyes, even while the cry of
"THE AUSTRIANS ARE COMING!"
was ringing in his and her ears, and whose defenceless grave was afterward desecrated by the worse than bloodthirsty monsters, who gained possession of it after her pure soul had winged its flight to Heaven. Is it to be wondered at that
JOSEPH GARIBALDI
HATES AUSTRIA AND THE AUSTRIANS?

While on this subject, here is a letter which we have received from the distinguished author of the story in question:

LETTER FROM A. J. H. DUGANNE

WEST 19TH-ST., June 23, 1859.

MESSRS. STREET & SMITH: In accepting your liberal offer I shall endeavor to do justice, by my pen, to the subject on which you request its employment.....The leading incidents of Garibaldi's career are embraced in his connection with the secret society of "Young Italy" his adventures in the Montevidean wars against the tyrant Rosas, his subsequent return to Italy as chief of the Republican movement in 1848, and his glorious defence of Rome in the last struggle. In all his perils, by sea and land, Garibaldi was attended by one whose name should ever be remembered with his own—the brave and beautiful Aneela—his wife.....The character of Garibaldi is as noble as the episodes of his varied life have been strange. He is worthy to be the chief of a free people, for his aims are pure, his mind capable of high conceptions, and his genius that of a practical statesman as well as skilful soldier. It was my good fortune to enjoy his acquaintance during his late sojourn in this country, and I shall not forget the simple earnest faith in Republicanism which he expressed just previous to his departure, when, at a little breakfast on board his brig, I had the happiness of pledging with him that earnest sentiment to which every American heart must respond: "The Regeneration of Italy!"

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. J. H. DUGANNE.

Those who wish to secure a CHEAP and RELIABLE LIFE OF GARIBALDI, could not do better than take THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY, at
FOUR CENTS PER NUMBER

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY is for sale by all respectable news-agents throughout the United States. Those who wish to secure the reading of GARIBALDI, THE HERO OF ITALY, should notify the news agent nearest them in advance, so as to avoid disappointment, as, judging from the orders pouring in, they will not be able to more than supply the demand.

STREET & SMITH, Proprietors,
No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

CITY MILK MURDERS!
BABIES DIE BY THOUSANDS
of the
SUMMER COMPLAINT,
Produced by
ADULTERATED MILK.
Be advised by the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,
And use only the
AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK,
Which is the pure product of
DUTCHESS COUNTY DAIRIES,
Concentrated and granulated.
Depôt
No. 73 Liberty st.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's root beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depôt No. 372 Hudson-st. Sold by most wholesale and retail druggists.

NEW BOOKS.

BOOKS
IN PRESS
BY
D. APPLETON & CO.

POPULAR TALES FROM THE NORSE. By GEO. WEBBE DASENT, D. C. D.
A NEW HISTORY OF FRANCE. By WHITE.
TENT AND HAREM: NOTES OF AN ORIENTAL TRIP. By CAROLINE PAINE.
THE HISTORY OF HERODOTUS. A new English Version. Edited, with copious Notes and Appendices, by GEO. RAWLINSON, M. A.
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THE PATH THAT LED A LAWYER TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
ANTISEL ON THE MANUFACTURE OF COAL OILS.
HADLEY'S GREEK GRAMMAR.
I. R. OLDHAM AND HIS WIFE.
RECORDS, MEMORANDA, AND LETTERS OF ANSON JONES.
BREAKFAST, DINNER AND TEA.
CHAMBERS' CYCLOPÆDIA: A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE. Now publishing in Monthly Parts, at 15 cents each.

PRECISELY THE KIND OF BOOKS WE SEEK WHEN GOING ON AN EXCURSION TO THE COUNTRY—TO BE READ UNDER THE COOL SHADE OF A TREE WITH A BROOK GURGLING AT YOUR FEET AND THE LEAVES WHISPERING OVER HEAD.

ACADIA. By FRED. S. COZZENS. 1 vol., cloth. $1.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. $1 25.

VIEWS AND EXPERIENCES OF RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS. By HENRY WARD BEECHER, $1 25.

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MME. LE VERT'S SOUVENIRS OF TRAVEL. $2.

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THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS. New Edition. $1.

For sale on the Cars and Steamboats.
DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, New-York.

READY THIS DAY:
NAPOLEON III., THE MAN OF PROPHECY,
OR,
THE REVIVAL OF THE FRENCH EMPERORSHIP.
By the Rev. GEORGE ST. CLAIR, FABER, B. I.
First American from Second English Edition. Price 37½ cents.

IN A FEW DAYS:
THE ROMAN QUESTION,
By
E. ABOUT.
Translated from the French by H. C. Coupe.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
Have just received per steamer *Persia*, an unusually choice variety

OF NOVELTIES,
Suitable for the watering places and for Summer Traveling Dresses, with mantles to match. Among the above goods are the celebrated

CLOTHILDE STRIPE ZEPHYR BATISTE,
a new article of extraordinary beauty. Also, a new article of

ALGERINE SILK CLOTH
for Opera Cloaks, in all colors.

Also, a very superior quality of

PURE SILK FOULARD,
measuring two yards in width. Ladies are particularly requested to examine these novelties, as they are totally different from anything hitherto offered in New-York.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!
ATTENTION, LADIES!!
We call the undivided attention of the ladies of New-York City and its surroundings, to our *Great Closing-out Sale*, commencing TUESDAY, July 5, and continuing through the month.

Many of our customers are now sojourning in Summer resorts and fashionable resorts, away from the dust and heat of the great City, and none know better than they, (from ample experience,) that our goods are all that we represent, and that we will fill their orders with more care even than if present themselves. To those of our customers we would say, send us your orders, and they shall command our immediate attention. Our stock has been thoroughly canvassed, and now, wishing to prepare ourselves for our Autumn trade, we have decided to have this grand clearing-out sale of Summer goods, and below will be found a carefully prepared schedule of the goods we will offer you. We wish it distinctly understood that we have but *one price*. We invariably name the *lowest price* first, and from that there is no deviation.

THOMAS R. H. MACY that calls your attention to our stock, consisting of

SPLENDID LACE GOODS.

French and Pusher Shawls, &c., &c., all marked down, to be closed out this month:

EMBROIDERIES, all marked down, and must be sold during this great sale.

HOSIERY, Gloves and Mitts, in every variety; they are marked at Low Prices, and must GO in this great sale.

LINENS, TABLE COVERS and NAPKINS.
Also, a large line of Housekeeping Goods,
Book and Swiss Muslins, dotted &c., &c.,
which will be sold at bargains.

FLOWERS and Flower Materials,
all real French, selling at
extremely low prices! They must be all sold out this month.

DRESS TRIMMINGS in every variety.
Must be closed in this
GREAT SALE! Ruches, 25 cents.

VELVET RIBBONS, black and colored, by the yard or by the piece at net cost.
1,500 Bugle NETS for ladies and children, from 25 cents up!

RIBBONS!
RIBBONS!! One of the most expensive Ribbon Departments and the largest to be seen in this City, is at R. H. MACY'S. Every conceivable design and color can be found in this Great
SALE of
RIBBONS The prices are all made cheap in order that we may make a full clearing out of them this month.

Store Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av..
One door below 14th-st.

AT MACY'S. AT MACY'S. AT MACY'S. AT MACY'S. AT MACY'S.

NEW RIBBONS! NEW RIBBONS!
AITKEN & MILLER,
NO. 423 BROADWAY,
Have now in store a large assortment of new ribbons selected with great care by Mr. MILLER (one of our firm, at present in Europe) from the manufactories of France and England, many of the patterns and styles being of designs secured expressly for our trade.

We are now prepared to supply both the wholesale and retail trade with a complete assortment of rich, plain lutestring ribbons, from No. 1 to No. 50; also, a very superior quality of satin ribbons in all widths and colors; also, a fine line of plain, chene and figured beltings, together with a large assortment of quite new designs in very rich sash ribbons.

We have also received some very rich embroideries and lace goods of the newest and most fashionable styles suited to the present season.

A large assortment of dress trimmings constantly on hand.

Being constantly making additions to our large and fashionable stock by every European steamer, we would respectfully invite the attention of strangers visiting the City and early Fall buyers.

The attention of dressmakers and milliners is especially invited to our stock.

MARKED WAY DOWN!
Our whole Stock is MARKED WAY DOWN, and must be sold this MONTH.
See advertisement in another column.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Now offer the whole of their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
AND
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At greatly reduced prices.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
WITH SHAWLS AND BASQUINES TO MATCH.
Entire new suites got up at short notice, and on very reasonable terms, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST durable now in use; no shifting or cutting the tape on woven skirts; 12 springs, $1 30; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs at $8 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs $14. Old skirts woven. C. L. HARDING Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st, near Hudson.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st, and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 325 Broadway.

HOBOKEN.—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS TO rent in Washington-terrace, Hoboken, consisting of basement, principal, and one half of third floor of a first-class house, having water, gas, bathing room, range, &c. Possession given 1st of August, or sooner, if wanted. Apply at No. 211 Washington-st, New York, front office.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st, and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of J. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 280 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, —Is suitable for a dwelling, or for a light manufacturing business; will be let by the year or leased on favorable terms. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt-st. M. R. REED.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NO. 45 East Thirty first-st., between Madison and Fourth-avs, and near Harlem and New-Haven Depôt. Possession given immediately. Rent $90 a month.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 194 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

PATENT MANGLES,
New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP,
No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

I GALL, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, HAS removed from No. 89 to No. 172 Bowery, where he will be happy to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as wish to have their eyes improved and preserved by glasses adapted to suit the eye. As the eye is very much injured, and sometimes destroyed, by improper treatment and ill adapted glass, I. GALL pledges himself so fit every eye that is possible to be fitted by any optician in the world; he has had cases that have been given up, and has relieved them so that they could see. Glasses reset in other frames at short notice.

AUCTION SALES.

Jno. J. Rennie, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—I will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) the contents of the private residence, No. 44 West 11th-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, consisting of crockery and glassware, dinner and tea sets, silver cutlery, tea service, waiter, forks, spoons, &c., &c., in basement.

PARLORS CONTAIN
Velvet carpets, rosewood suites covered with satin, rich lace curtains, looking-glasses in gilt frames, solid rosewood tables and etageres fine oil-paintings, one particularly fine one hundred years old, Winter Scene in Holland, original by Van der Meulen; vases and fancy ornaments, clocks, &c., &c.

BEDROOMS
Are furnished with carved rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.
Also, a splendid piano-forte, a first class instrument.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, July 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, United States Steam Sugar Refinery, and La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Stocks. Home, Excelsior, Tradesmen's, Long Island, North River, Jefferson, Harmony and Homestead Fire Insurance Stocks, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad 7 per cents., La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cents; Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 per cents; San Francisco County 6 per cents.; Hancock County 8 per cents.; and Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 per cent bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 11. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day when ever required, at 12½ o'clock at the stock sales room, No. 52 William-st, or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks; also, other securities constantly on hand at private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No 52 William-st.
P. S.—A. H. N. has removed from No. 4 Broad st. to his new and commodious stock salesroom and office, No. 52 William-st., near Wall

J. W. Porter, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, July 7, at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture in the five-story residence, No. 218 14th st, west of 8th av., containing an unusually fine assortment of parlor, dining room, library, bedroom and nursery furniture of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all made to order for the owner's use, and to be sold without reserve, as the house is now to let. It consists of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture in suites of various styles, covered in French satin and moquet; an excellent rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; etageres, with heavy plate glass doors and backs; most expensively carved rosewood centre, side and sofa tables, corner stands, large pier glass, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, rich China vases, clocks, splendid Brussels carpets, together with a large assortment of French china and common crockery glassware, cutlery, silver ware, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, lounges, extension dining table, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, in suites; basement and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

Henry T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY ALL THE CONTENTS of private residence No 307 6th st., east of 3d av., consisting of superior household furniture, looking glasses, paintings, piano forte, carpets, glass and crockery ware, &c., &c; all of the best kind, and in perfect order, having been in use only two months. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely this day.

N. B.—Piano forte to be sold at 12 o'clock—for further particulars see *Herald*.

Jno. J. Rennie, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Public Auction, on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 6, at the elegant residence, No. West 26th st., near 6th av., consisting of elegant drawing-room furniture, chamber and dining-room furniture. For further particulars see *Herald* of this day. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.

Miller & McEvily, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—By order of the Supreme Court, MILLER & McEVILY will sell on TUESDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two valuable houses and lot at northwest corner of Houston and Wooster sts., known as No. 641 Houston-st. Lot 25 by 75. A valuable and desirable business stand.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl st, Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.; also, a lot of dry goods. At 12 o'clock noon, an excellent gray mare, suitable for light work.

John P. Montgomery Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No 58 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

A. S. Richards Auctioneer.

BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., the usual goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $500. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $760, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABRY-ESPES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years,
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S MANUFACTORY OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 44 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt st.

A GREAT BARGAIN TO A CASH CUSTOMER.—Magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano forte; a $400 instrument, will be sold for less than half its value as the owner has no further use for it. Has large round corners, carved case, scolloped keys, perfectly new, manufactured by responsible City makers. Call at the residence No. 286 Madison st., near Montgomery.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 453 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 158 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

PIANOS TO RENT AT LOW RATES.—SECOND-hand pianos, from $50 to $90. Melodeons to rent; rent applied if purchased. Hallet & Cumston's celebrated pianos; improved New-York pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturers, No 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

A RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE A good piano at a bargain. Apply to JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 170 Wooster-st.

ORGANIST.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUation as organist in a Protestant Church; will take the leadership of a choir or quartette in addition, if desired. Address F. H. G., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, stating size of organ, &c.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st, or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK OR BROOKLYN,

An elegant residence in the City of Middletown, on the Connecticut River, one hundred miles from New-York, accessible daily by the Hartford steamboats, and three times a day by the New Haven Railway. The house is new, seacious and, externally and internally, one of the most elegant dwellings in the State; it contains furnace, bath room, water closets, gas, hot and cold water throughout; and, in fact, every convenience for a genteel family. It is situated on ground is adjoining the Wesleyan University, with a front of two hundred feet on one street and more than a thousand feet in depth on another, forming a corner plot, inclosing about four acres of lawn, garden and orchard, sufficiently planted with trees and shrubbery.

The city contains Universities, Churches, Academies, and every essential feature to render it a place of residence adapted to the requirements of any gentleman's family. For salubrity of atmosphere, and picturesque locality it is unsurpassed by any city in the State.

Further information may be obtained by addressing GABRIEL W. COITE, Middletown, Conn.
Or on application to MILES B. CARPENTER, No. 68 Beekman st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDson river called "Glen Point," between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the one side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on the other side. The grounds are well adapted for elegant improvements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing, &c. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to fit up a country residence in a healthful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BOOTEIN, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall Orange Co. N. Y.

ADJOURNED SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on THURSDAY, July 7, at 4½ P. M., or immediately after arrival of the *Thomas Hunt*, that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Star Landing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for trucking purposes, in a healthy, good neighborhood, and of daily access to the City per steamboat *Thos. Hunt*, 3½ P. M. House, cottage, with two wings, and necessary out buildings—all new; young orchard and small fruit. This is an opportunity seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close proximity to the City. For further particulars inquire of A. S. GATCHEL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at De Graw's Hotel, Rahway.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post office, railroad depôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well-built mansion, 46x38; stands upon a sloping lawn of 8 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st. 2½ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

PICTURESQUE COUNTRY RURAL RETREAT FOR SALE—Near Peekskill, consisting of house, out-buildings, orchard, and about 12 acres of land; entrance from the main road through a beautiful grove of forest trees; the situation is perfectly healthy; the grounds are several hundred feet above the Hudson River, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad depôt, with a magnificent view of the water and distant mountains. Apply to G. MERLE, No. 290 Water st., or to WM. JONES, Mohegan Lake.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND DElightfully situated on the Highlands of Newark, N. J., commanding a fine ocean prospect and view of Sandy Hook, the Lower Bay, Staten Island, &c; accessible by boat from foot of Robinson-st. For further particulars and price, apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, if well located, an elegant country residence in Westchester County, 15 miles from the City, with several acres of land, every way desirable, especially for invalids, as it is entirely healthy and finely protected on the North and West; must be seen to be understood. Address Box No. 134 Yonkers Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—ON NEW-York Bay, four miles from Jersey City, two houses in good order, three stories, nine rooms, garden, yard, &c., good salt bathing healthy location. Bergen Point stages leave Jersey City for the place every hour. Apply to CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st; lot 38x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway Room No. 52.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT High Bridge, consisting of about 10 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the river, and overlooking the City of New-York. It will be sold at a great bargain. STAATS & FLINT, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 103 Fulton-st, New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos. 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, DELIGHTFULly located on Oxford st., near Fulton av., with two full lots of ground; ornamental trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, hot house, &c. House contains furnace, range, gas and fixtures; well finished, distant 1½ miles from Fulton or Wall st. Ferries. Possession immediately. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, BEtween 38th and 39th sts., a first class house full front three story and basement, and from roof to ceiling, above third story, a space of from three to six feet; it has all the modern improvements, and is perfect in all its parts; terms accommodating. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates avs; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use, and one mile from Peck slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av Railroads pass these lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 87 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 8th-av., in the row of brown stone front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story high stoop; has all the improvements, and is finished in the most elegant manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 280 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 64 West 45th-st.; house 23x55; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 280 Pearl-st., or H. A. KIDDER, No. 66 West 45th-st. Price, $9,500.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 28th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Capable of running 400 bushels per day; has been thoroughly overhauled and is ready for immediate use; terms easy. Apply at No. 228 Fulton-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM IN WESTCHESter County, one mile from Hart's Corners station, Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from City, 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry; 120½ acres good land, with crops, &c; good house, barn, carriage-house and granary, all new; cider-mill, plenty of fruit, good water, very healthy; churches, schools, &c., very convenient; possession immediately. This is a chance seldom offered, and will be sold on liberal terms; but little cash required. Apply on the farm until sold, of E. ANGEVINE, or address W. R. HASKINS, Morningville Post-office, Westchester County. No agents need apply.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to SILAS SEYMOUR, No 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH INST., A LADY'S LOCKET HUNTING WATCH, without the chain; the name "Marion" is upon the inside of the case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with PETER K. DEYO, No. 7 Beekman-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, }
New-York, June 27, 1859. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CERRAR, Accountant.

OFFICE OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.—NEW-YORK, June 27th 1859.—NOTICE.—The holders of certificates of the Capital Stock in this Company will confer a favor on the undersigned, and subserve their own interests, by transmitting, with as little delay as possible, to S. R. Kane, Secretary of the Company, at Milwaukee, Wis., a copy of such certificate, which shall embrace the date, number, names of the President and Secretary, whose signature are attached, to whom issued, the number of shares it represents, if assigned, the date of transfer, and as far as possible, the name of its present owner.
By order of the Board.
NEWCOMB CLEVELAND, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have declared their usual Semi annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. on deposits of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. on sums over $1,000, payable on and after the 18th inst. Interest not drawn will be posted to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
S. R. GRUN, President.
S. S. Childs, Secretary. J. N. Luckey, Actuary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtain certificate, No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Bank of the City of New York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate
Dated June 28, 1859.

Market Fire Insurance Company, }
July 1, 1859. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 44th-st. and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.
WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—Dividend sixth semi-annual.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months has been declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th inst.
By order, JAMES BUSH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Seven and one half Dollars per Share on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK, NEW YORK, July 1, 1859.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 10th inst. By order of the Board of Directors. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of }
New-York, June 30, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Hanover Bank, New-York, June 29, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA AND ERYSIPELAS, CAUSED by impurities of blood, and the dangerous use of mercury, is assuredly cured by THIESEMAR; a trial alone is necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. J. ETON, No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.
A VERITABLE GHOST
May be seen any day during the Summer months in many of our dwellings and who can wonder, when we all know that nine tenths of the adult population of this City are confirmed
DYSPEPTICS
To cure this dreadful malady use Cognac Bitters.
STEINFELD'S COGNAC BITTERS
Are a certain cure for diarrhœa, cholera cholera morbus, dysentery, debility, and all diseases of the bowels; give tone to the stomach and purify the system.
No family that values its health should be without this remedy. There is no other specific offered to the public that can compare with
STEINFELD'S COGNAC BITTERS.
For sale by S. STEINFELD,
No. 70 Nassau-st.,
Sole Agent for the United states.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
Unquestionably
THE BEST, SAFEST, AND PUREST
TONIC AND ALTERATIVE EVER PREPARED.
It is recommended by leading medical authorities, and highly approved by all who have tried it. *Delicate ladies find it a perfect restorative*; and persons who lead a sedentary life, will find their nervous and general system strengthened and improved by its use.
Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD of Paris and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Persons are CONSULTED by Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison that lies in the blood in secret, unless their remedy is used. It is $1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Boot for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of the disease. It explains the failure of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES Married and Single. IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction, European Hosoital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and cheats; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel. New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending *Dr. Larmont and his work.*"—Courrier des Etats Unis. German Die Reform Sunday Dispatch. Staats Zeitung. National Democrat. Day Book. Essex Standard. Railway Advocate. Empire City. Police Gazette, New-York Pick New-Brunswick Times. Mercury, Atlas &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also by
CHAS MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting DR. WARD, you may immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 483 Broadway; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IF YOU wish to be poisoned, buy the counterfeit, if you wish for health buy the genuine article, which can be had only of us in New-York. Remember, we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of HAYES, No 146 Fulton-st, who has been our agent since 1849. PYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE. By G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st., (139 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, FOUR SEAT ROCKAWAY AND SET OF SINGLE HARNESS FOR SALE.—A complete establishment for a gentleman and family; the horse is a fine blood bay, 6 years old, and very stylish, gentle and kind, and a fine saddle horse; the rockaway is light with high door; will be sold together or separately at a bargain. They can be seen at HATHORN'S Stables, corner 28th-st. and 7th av.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF SPLENDID blood bays, black legs, long tails, 5 and 6 years old, sound and kind in single or double harness, and of beauty of style and action cannot be surpassed. They will be sold at a bargain, and can be seen at S. S. SNYDER'S stables, corner South 8th and 3d sts., Williamsburgh.

A SUPERIOR FAMILY HORSE—DAPPLED brown 15¾ hands well broke, seven years old, perfectly sound, and a fast traveler, can be had for $200, if applied for soon. The horse belongs to a private gentleman and can be seen at Mackay's stable, No. 79 West 23d-st.

FAST HORSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A splendid road horse from the country, bay color, 15¾ hands high, eight years old; sound, kind, spirited and stylish of great endurance. Apply soon at ROGERS & KILHAM'S Feed store, No. 44 Wooster-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For circulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or to HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO pupils at their residence, or in schools, by an experienced teacher. Address TEACHER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A FRENCH PROFESSOR, a graduate with diplomas, is anxious to be engaged as a teacher of physics and the natural sciences. He has been long employed, especially in teaching chemistry, and will furnish any references that may be asked. He would also give instruction in French literature. Address A. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE, QUALIFIED BY EXPERIENCE and education for a teacher, and now first-assistant in a first class public school of this City, desires to change his position for one where his classical and mathematical attainments would be available. School officers willing to pay a liberal salary, if suited. Address G. D. F., Box No 843 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN ACADEMY, A TEACHER EXperienced and thorough in teaching higher English, classics and mathematics. Must have a high Christian character, and be willing to devote himself to the sacred business of educating the young. Address PAUL, Box No. 104 *Times* Office, New York.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN University, experienced in teaching English mathematics and classics, wishes to obtain a situation as teacher at the South. Address PROFESSOR, Peconic, L. I.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, (A GRADUate) having taught several years in this country and in one of the best institutions of this City, wishes a situation in or out of the City; unexceptionable references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Madison square Post-office.

AMER SCHOOL INST.—SUPPLIES SCHOOLS, &c., with competent teachers and professors for any department. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, the Son. Theo. Frelinghuysen, etal. Thoroughly competent teachers wishing engagements should apply soon. Circulars sent. Address Prof. WM. M. CLEMENS, No. 248 Broadway, N. Y., or No. 609 Chestnut-st., Phila.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT-IN-CHIEF, }
Sub-av. A, 79th st. }

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, 7th day of July next, at 12 M., for earth-filling on the lower portion of the Park adjoining the 5th and 8th ave.

1. Adjoining the 8th av., from 59th st to near 62d-st., extending within the Park from 300 to 475 feet from the Avenue, and embracing about 32 700 cubic yards, more or less—17 000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief before the 1st of September next.

2. Adjoining the 5th-av., from near 60th st to 65th-st extending within the Park from 100 to 650 feet, and embracing about 70,000 cubic yards, more or less; 18,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief, before the 1st of September next.

The work to be commenced by the 1st of August and completed by the 1st of October next.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent of the value of the same, at contract prices will be retained until the whole is completed. Specification of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office, on and after TUESDAY, July 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Earth-filling," and addressed "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park"
FRED'K. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859 }

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed, at their own expense.)

3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the scavengers.

4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the coöperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations as we complained of. With your aid the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling house and place of business.]

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection at his office, corner of Grand and Essex sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LOUIS R. MENGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD M. FISHER retiring therefrom. LOUIS R. MENGER is authorized to liquidate the accounts of the late concern.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859. LOUIS R. MENGER,
EDWD. M. FISHER.

The undersigned will continue the business heretofore conducted by the firm of LOUIS R. MENGER & CO., at the above place, No. 12 Depot, in this City.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859. LOUIS R. MENGER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE CREDITORS of Jeromus J. Johnson are hereby notified to present their claims and to the assignees at the office of David Thurston, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1859.
DAVID THURSTON, }
JNO. S LEFFERTS, } Assignees.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of LEONARD SAWYER to be discharged as Trustee under the assignment of STAPLETON & COOK—The undersigned hereby gives notice that by an order made herein, June 17, 1859, it has been referred to him to examine and pass the accounts herein of the said Sawyer, and to report thereon to the Court, and that the said accounts may be found at the office of the undersigned, No 117 (Room No. 11) Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, and all persons having an interest therein are hereby notified that the said accounts will be examined and testimony taken in relation thereto at said office on Friday the 15th of July, 1859, at 11 A. M.—Dated June 22, 1859.
GEO. W. PARKER, Referee.
HIATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Attorneys for petitioner.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER M. TINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859.
DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je22-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN W. MEECH, late of Norwich, in Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Samuel T. Hyde, No. 27 Cliff-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1859.
ja20-law6m Th* ANN E. MEECH, }
SAMUEL T. HYDE, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MOHRMANN, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT BENNER, Counselor-at-law, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.
ja13-law6m Th* CORD MOLLER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of January, 1859.
ja20-law6m Th* GEO. MACKENZIE, Adm'r.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JACOB GOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers, at the office of Robert Renner, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.
JOHN G. STEARNS,
ja13-law6m Th* EBENEZER H. BROWN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.
HENRY ROBINSON, }
mh17-law6m Th* MATTHEW DALY, } Ex'rs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New York May 13, 1859
JOHN H. MORRELL, }
my19 law6m Th* WILLIAM S LUDLAM, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1859.
MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administrator.
mh3-law6m Th*

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—THE finest in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. J. FARRINGTON'S, No. 968 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 654 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, Grained and ornamental, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORK STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c. at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENtist inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—Rich handsome article, suitable to plate nickel ware very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 12 John-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
5:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
9:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:05 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
7:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. This above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STEVENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson River Express Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STEVENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 13, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson River Express Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STEVENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CELEBRATION BY THE GERMAN "GEWERBE VEREIN" IN NEW-YORK.—Not the least interesting and suggestive of the celebrations of the Fourth of July was that by the "Gewerbe Verein," a German Society of the Industrial Arts, incorporated by the Legislature last Winter. The *fête* was arranged and carried out by Germans exclusively, and is one of many proofs that the American national spirit is making its way among that class of our population. Pursuant to published notice, the "Verein" met at Harmony Hall, in Hester street, and notwithstanding the many country attractions which call our citizens away from home on the Fourth, a large number met at the Hall at 10 A. M. The stage for the speakers was adorned with flowers and wreaths, behind it hung a full-length portrait of JEFFERSON, in front of the stage was an altar hung with white and surrounded by the implements of various trades and models of machinery, the whole being surmounted by a globe, an intimation of the coming time when the spirit of '76 shall cover the earth. The President, Mr. JULIUS REICKHELM, began the ceremonies by a brief address, after which he read the Declaration of Independence, giving the opening and closing passages in English, out of respect to the great man who wrote it, while the body of this great act of Popular Sovereignty was translated for the German auditory. Mr. REICKHELM paid a fit tribute of admiration to those great men who gave these expressions to the wishes and resolves of a whole nation, and hurled a blow which has fallen upon the enemies of progress as well as GEORGE III. The orator regarded it as the New Testament and Covenant of Liberty between all nations. He was followed by Mr. SCHOUER, who, in an animated speech, paid a tribute to the services of the "Signers," and proceeded to draw a comparison between the condition of the artisan in Europe and in America, and to vindicate the Society in celebrating the anniversary as one which belonged to all men of all parties, and had nothing to do with party politics. At the close the President called the attention of the Society to the proposed solemnities in honor of HUMBOLDT, which the "Verein" has been invited to unite in.

AFFAIRS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Mayor TIEMANN is constantly in the receipt of letters from various parts of "all creation," asking his assistance often in regard to matters that have nothing to do with the duties of his official position, but about which, doubtless, the writers suppose the Chief Magistrate of the City must know everything. We give the substance of one of these which he received on Tuesday, which illustrates our statement, because, by giving it publicity, we may advance the laudable object for which it was written. It is dated at Louisville, Winston County, Miss., and is signed by J. M. DICKERSON. It sets forth that Mrs. ANN HAMILTON, the widow of WM. F. HAMILTON, and daughter of ROSCOE COLE, was living in New-York City in 1856; and that she is said to be the only heir of ROSCOE COLE, who died in this City several years ago, and who owned lands in Winston County, Miss., which are now awaiting their rightful proprietor. Of the complaints that are made at the Mayor's Office, those which charge hotel-keepers with extortion and fraud, are, perhaps, the most numerous. In the most outrageous cases, Mr. AULD, the Mayor's Chief Clerk, takes the affidavits of the complainants, but there, generally, the matter ends, for the Mayor has no power to punish the offenders. ASHPER ASHBROOK, of Delaware County, Ohio, made an affidavit, Tuesday, that on Saturday he with a party which, including himself, consisted of six adults and three children, arrived in the City and went to the "Lovejoy House," kept by LOVEJOY & FALLON, in Greenwich-street, who agreed to board the party at 75 cents a day; children half price. On Tuesday, when they called for their bill, they were charged $11 50 for the brief period that they had remained. Mr. ASHBROOK offered to pay them $35, which would be at the rate of over a dollar a day, but they refused to take it. The party sailed for California at noon on Tuesday in the *Northern Light*.

THE HUMBOLDT OBSEQUIES.—The funeral services in honor of the late Baron VON HUMBOLDT will be celebrated by the Germans on Monday next, at Humboldt Hall. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day the procession will form at the place indicated, in the following order: Police, band, military, &c.; band; secret and other benevolent Societies; musical, dramatic and similar German Societies; Turners; a transparent globe, three feet in diameter, covered with black crape; body of men bearing the various physical and mathematical instruments; a catafalque, inscribed "ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT," surmounted by a sarcophagus covered with laurel wreaths, and surrounded with illuminated gilt glass globes, representing the solar system, the whole drawn by six white horses, in black draperies; a guard of honor, composed of twenty-four scientific men, will accompany the catafalque, which will be followed by a mourning marshal in the antique German costume; students, trades societies, City and county officials and citizens generally will close the procession, which will proceed up the Bowery to Union square, where a printed address will be read and distributed, whereupon the procession will again move down Broadway to the Park. In front of the City Hall a "pillar of fire," thirty feet in height, will furnish light to the proceedings, which will be as follows: The catafalque will be placed within a large circle formed by the military, while the bands and singing societies will form a second circle around it. After a dirge sung by the societies, accompanied by the bands, funeral addresses will be delivered in German and English; funeral music, vocal and instrumental, will close the ceremonies, and the procession will once more form and march to the Cooper Institute, there to be dismissed. Should the Committee raise sufficient funds an oratorio will be performed at the Institute in the evening.

A PHILADELPHIA BURGLAR ARRESTED WHO FLED FROM HIS BONDSMEN SIX YEARS AGO.—Officers FARLEY and ELDER, of the Detective Police, arrested, last Tuesday, GEORGE HOYT, the keeper of a liquor store on Washington-square, on a charge of being a fugitive from justice. It is alleged that HOYT, with a confederate, committed a burglary in Philadelphia some six years ago. They were arrested for the offence, and HOYT gave bail for his appearance to answer the charge. His accomplice's case was first brought to trial, and it terminated adversely to the prisoner. The result so frightened HOYT that he determined to forfeit his recognizance and avoid the Pennsylvania State Prison by a residence in Europe. There he remained until he felt confident that all trace of his crime had been obliterated, and that he would no longer be recognized. Recently he returned, and after a few weeks' investigation, decided upon opening a porter-house in Washington-square. His character and previous life, however, were known to the police. Word was sent to the District-Attorney of Philadelphia. The Recorder of that city issued a bench-warrant for HOYT's arrest, and sent it here by an officer empowered to receive the fugitive. Detectives FARLEY and ELDER, with the document, went to HOYT's place and told him the nature of their business. He assumed an air of surprise, and stated that after the lapse of so many years, he had thought criminal accusations became void. Informed of his error he yielded to the summons and left in the evening train with the Philadelphia officer. His confederate has served out his term and is now at liberty.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF ARSON COMMITTED OVER A YEAR AGO.—On the 16th of April, 1858, a store and dwelling house in the town of Verona, Oneida County, were burned down, at a loss of many thousand dollars. The property had been owned by a man named TIPPLE, who had assigned it to Mr. EZRA MANSFIELD. The dwelling was occupied by Mr. TIPPLE's family, and the store was kept by Mr. HOSEA CLARK as a dry goods store. ARTHUR CLARK, his son, acted as clerk, and slept in the store, usually having as a companion Mr. TIPPLE's son. On the night of the fire the latter was awakened by young CLARK, who stood by his bedside, completely dressed, and holding a lighted lamp, calling to him that the building was on fire. A suspicion soon after obtained in Verona that young CLARK had been guilty of arson for the purpose of securing to his father the heavy insurance which it was known was on the goods. On the 25th of November following, a complaint was made by Mr. MANSFIELD against young CLARK for the offence, but he had previously left the place, and no clue to his abiding place could be obtained. Early this Spring HOSEA CLARK, the father, sold his business in Verona and removed to this City, where he soon after purchased the hotel on the corner of Whitehall and South streets, and has since carried on business there. Constable H. K. CADWELL, of Verona, held the warrant for the arrest of young CLARK, and judging that he was with his father, he came on to this City a day or two ago and discovered him. Officers BARRY and HARRIGAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested CLARK and committed him to the custody of the Verona constable, with whom he left yesterday afternoon for Oneida County.

A MAN KILLED BY FALLING FROM A ROOF WHEN INTOXICATED.—Officer HOUSEMANN, of the Sixteenth Ward, yesterday morning about 2 o'clock found a man in a dying state on the sidewalk in Nineteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue. The sufferer was conveyed to the Station-house, and surgical aid was promptly rendered, but the wounded man soon died. It was at first supposed that he had been shot by some unknown persons, as he was bleeding profusely from what appeared to be a gunshot wound in the left groin, and had also sustained severe fractures of the left thigh-bone and elbow-joint. In reply to questions by the Police, he stated that his name was WM. COYLE, and that he was 35 years of age. He pertinaciously refused, however, to give any information as to how he received his injuries. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday at the Sixteenth Ward Station, when Mr. RICHARD STOCKDELL, of No. 314 West Nineteenth-street, identified the body as that of WM. COYLE. Late on Tuesday night, deceased left his home for the purpose of procuring a bottle of gin; he returned intoxicated, and went on the roof, whence it is supposed he fell to the sidewalk, where the Policeman found him. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect. COYLE was employed as laborer on a farm near King's Bridge, and has a wife living as servant to Dr. BAKER on Staten Island.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board held a stated meeting yesterday evening. The Commissioners of Ward School No. 48 of the Twentieth Ward, asked leave to advertise for tenders for the enlargement of such School. The matter was referred to the Committee on Repairs. An application from the Commissioners of Ward School No. 19, in the Nineteenth Ward, for leave to advertise for schoo furniture, was referred to the Committee on School Furniture. The officers of the Second Ward Schools presented a petition from the colored residents of the First, Second and Third Wards, for a school to send their children to. After a lengthy discussion the matter was referred to Committee on Sites and Schools. The bill of THOS. R. JACKSON, architect, for the sum of $500, for services rendered in superintending the erection of the Tenth Ward schools, was presented. On motion of Mr. GREEN, the sum of $250 was appropriated, provided Mr. JACKSON give a receipt in full for all his services. This was put and lost. No further action was taken in the matter. An invitation for the members of the Board to be present at the obsequies of the late ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT on the 11th inst., was accepted. No other business of importance was transacted.

FIRE IN BROADWAY—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.—About 11 o'clock last evening flames were discovered bursting out of the door leading to the hat-store of J. S. Elkins, No. 457 Broadway. The alarm was given by an Eighth Ward Policeman, and immediately a window on the third floor was opened, and the wife of Mr. ELKINS, who slept in a front room, threw her two children, aged respectively about two and three years, to the sidewalk. Fortunately an awning broke the force of the fall, and they were but slightly injured. Mrs. E. then jumped herself, and sustained a severe injury to one of her feet. The firemen were quickly on hand, and were told that the servant girl, named BRIDGET LYONS, was in the attic over MRS. ELKINS' room. Assistant-Engineer KINGSLAND, Mr. WALKER, of Engine Company No. 40, and several members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, then rushed up stairs and found the girl, along with a little niece of Mr. ELKINS, lying on the floor nearly suffocated. They were taken out and conveyed to the office of Dr. CAMPBELL in Grand street, near Broadway, where they were restored to consciousness. MRS. ELKINS and her two children were also taken to Dr. CAMPBELL'S and their wounds dressed. A lady named MATTHEWS, a boarder, saved herself by jumping out of a back window. The stock of Mr. ELKINS is damaged by fire and water about $1,500—insured. The second floor was used as a millinery store by MRS. ELKINS, and the basement was occupied by WM. HOWE as a barber shop. HOWE's loss is about $400—insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. The building is damaged about $500—insured. The cause of the fire is unknown. Officer WISEMAN, of the Eighth Ward, arrested a fellow who was stealing clothes during the fire. Capt. TURNBULL of the Eighth Ward, with his men, are entitled to great credit for their exertions.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners met at the Mayor's office at noon yesterday, all the members present. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of the ship *John Gunn* from Havana. No cases of yellow fever on board. It was directed that the vessel be allowed to come up on a stream permit. The City Inspector presented a report from the Health Warden of the Seventeenth Ward, setting forth that he had served notices on the residents of Nos. 72 and 74 Third-avenue, directing them to abate the nuisance reported on those premises. A resolution was passed authorizing the City Inspector to take immediate steps to abate the nuisance. The City Inspector reported that a quantity of hides, ten or a dozen of which were rotted, were at the foot of Robinson-street, North River, and that he had ordered them to be forthwith removed from the City. His action was approved by the Board. The City Inspector presented reports from the Wardens of all the Wards in the City showing the condition of the streets. They report that they are generally clean, but that the pavements are sadly out of order. The reports were ordered on file, and the Board adjourned to Friday at noon.

"THE LICENSED VENDORS' ASSOCIATION."—A regular meeting of the above Association was held at No. 224 West Forty-fourth-street, on Tuesday evening. The chair was occupied by Mr. MCDONALD, the President of the Society. The gathering was large. Addresses were made by several gentlemen who set forth the objects of the combination, and expressed the determination to stand by each other in maintaining the rights of the vendors. They considered that the City authorities had no more right to impose restrictions upon the pursuit of their lawful business, than upon the merchants who use the sidewalks of the streets in which to expose their wares. The vendors were held up as a body of philanthropists, carrying vegetables, &c., to the poor at much lower prices than the same could be procured at the stores, which observations were pretty clearly proven. The meeting adjourned to meet Friday evening at the same place to hear reports from Committees.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest, Tuesday, on the body of an unknown man, found floating in the watet at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, East River. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and wore dark cloth pants, gray socks, and heavy shoes. His left arm was marked with an anchor and cross. The body had been in the water some two months, and was so decomposed that identification was impossible.

.....The body of another unknown man, about 40 years of age, was also found in the East River Tuesday, in the vicinity of Corlear's Hook. The head of the corpse bore marks of violence, but it was not ascertained whether they were inflicted before or after death. Deceased was about five feet ten inches in height, his hair was sandy and mixed with gray; he worse small side-whiskers. He had on an old black dress coat, much torn, black cloth vest, white shirt, steel-mixed pants, leather suspenders and calf-skin boots.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board held a very brief session yesterday. President VERPLANCK, in reply to inquiries, stated that no action had been taken by the Board with reference to the acceptance or rejection of the *Falcon* as a Floating Hospital. He also said that there was no desire on the part of the Board to reject the vessel whenever it should be offered to them, and that the statement to that effect was incorrect. An invitation was received and accepted to attend "the funeral procession and obsequies of the immortal ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT," at Humboldt Hall, on the 11th inst. The weekly report states that 858 emigrants have arrived during the last week, making a total for the year of 40,003, against 36,358 to the same date last year. There are 690 inmates in the Ward's Island Institution, and 18 in the Marine Hospital. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $11,763 04.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—The State Society of the Cincinnati celebrated its anniversary on Monday at the City Hall, and after transacting the usual business and electing the following officers, partook of a collation at Delmonico's:

President—HAMILTON FISH.
Vice-President—Richard Varick DeWitt.
Secretary—George W. Bleecker.
Treasurer—Henry H. Ward.
Assistant Treasurer—Theodosius G. Fowler.
Chaplain—The Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D. D.
Physician—Alexander Clinton, M. D.
Standing Committee—Abraham A. Leggett, Edward Macomber, Pierre Van Cortlandt, William S. Popham, John Torrey, William Stuart, Marinus Willett, Earl Douglas. *Delegates to the General Society*—Hamilton Fish, Edward Macomber, Wm. S. Popham, Henry H. Ward, John Cochrane.

PROMPT ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY SEAMEN.—As the Hamburg steamer *Saxonia* was leaving this port on the 1st instant, the first carpenter, H. TOTH, while occupied in securing the anchor, slipped and fell overboard. The steamer reversed her engines immediately to stop and lower a boat, but before this could be done, two seamen of the American schooner *Wide World*, then just passing the spot, jumped into a boat and saved TOTH, whom they brought to the steamer. Capt EHLERS, of the *Saxonia*, at once offered a reward to the two men in the boat, which they most positively refused, not willing to accept anything but his thanks. All the Captain of the *Saxonia* could do, therefore, was to report the circumstances by letter through the pilot to the agents of his vessel, requesting them to draw the attention and praise of the public to the two seamen of the schooner *Wide World* for their resolute, prompt, able and disinterested action.

PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The two steamers which left this port on the 5th inst. carried about seven hundred passengers for California. This is a large number for the present season, when travel to that quarter is generally the dullest of any time of the year. Among the passengers by the Mail steamer *Moses Taylor*, was J. W. RAYMOND, Esq., the Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who goes out on a tour of inspection of the Pacific line. During Mr. RAYMOND's absence the duties of Agent will be performed by WM. H. WICKHAM, long connected with the ticket office at No. 177 West-street.

LAW OFFICERS AT LOGGERHEADS.—Mr. HUGH MONAHAN is Constable of the Seventeenth Ward, and Mr. THOMAS S. MURPHY is a Deputy Sheriff. The latter gentleman levied, last June, on eleven casks of wine, valued at $100. In the prosecution of his official business Mr. MONAHAN, a few days ago, deemed it his duty to attach the same merchandise. Mr. MURPHY objected. Mr. MONAHAN insisted. This variance in opinion finally excited the ire of the Deputy Sheriff, and he charged the constable with grand larceny. Justice CONNOLLY holds the matter under advisement.

ANOTHER TICKET SWINDLE.—Officer GERST, of the City Hall Police Court, yesterday arrested STEPHEN GORDON, one of the bogus ticket-sellers at No. 109 West-street, for selling a worthless ticket for $50 to a German named AUGUSTUS KROMERBURG. The ticket guaranteed the bearer a passage to California in the steamer *Northern Light*. KROMERBURG had proceeded on the vessel as far as Sandy Hook, when his ticket was pronounced entirely worthless by the Captain, and the poor fellow was sent back on the pilot boat. GORDON will be examined before Judge WELSH this morning.

SUMMER TRAVEL.—As the warm weather increases the City grows thinner of inhabitants, those who can can afford the time and who have the means seeking their favorite Summer resort in the country. Travel to the White Mountains is daily increasing. The steamers *Commonwealth* and *Connecticut* carry daily numbers of those who are ticketed for this route. The pleasant alternation of water and land travel, and the excellent accommodations provided on these steamers and their railroad connections, make it a very desirable Summer jaunt.

DEATH OF THE INJURED FIREMAN.—JAMES GARREN, the member of No. 56 Hose who was run over at the corner of Duane and Church streets by Engine Company No. 38, on Tuesday evening, died at the New-York Hospital last evening. A Coroner's inquest will be held to-day. From the statements of those who witnessed the occurrence, it would appear the accident was unavoidable on the part of Engine Company No. 38.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the unknown man found drowned at Corlears' Hook, has been identified as that of JOHN THOMPSON, a blacksmith, who lived with his sister in the Eighth-avenue. Deceased left home on the 4th inst., and was quite intoxicated when last seen. It is thought that, while in that condition he wandered down to the dock and fell overboard. He was 50 years of age and a native of Ireland.

ALMOST A SUICIDE.—JOHN RIDER, of No. 228 West Twenty fifth-street, overwhelmed with domestic troubles, yesterday sought relief in death by laudanum. The police took him to Bellevue Hospital, where the physicians soon relieved him of the poison.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A German sailor, named ISAAC THOMPSON, who was at work on the ship *Liberty*, at the foot of Wall-street, dropped dead yesterday. The remains were taken to the Second Ward Station-house, where Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

THIRD-AVENUE CARS TO HARLEM.—The Third-avenue Railroad Company, through the exertions of their President, Col. DARLING, have two tracks completed to Harlem Bridge, and will commence to run their cars through to Harlem about the middle of this month.

AN INFANT'S CORPSE FOUND.—Early yesterday morning, the body of a male child was found neatly tied up in a bundle, at the basement door of house No. 85 East Twenty-seventh-street, by the servant girl.

FATAL FALL.—Mrs. O'NIEL, an aged woman, fell from the second-story window of the house No. 143 Cedar-street, on Monday last. She died at the City Hospital.

FOR EUROPE.—The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, for Liverpool, left yesterday, carrying out 230 passengers and $753,750 in specie.

Affairs in the City Inspector's Office.

STREET-CLEANING—PERMISSION TO USE THE CROTON—THE BONE AND OFFAL BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE PIGGERIES—CONDITION OF THE PAVEMENTS.

Time was when for a New-Yorker to ask permission to use the Croton Water freely would have seemed like applying for a license to breathe the air or a permit to bask in the sunshine. Times are changed.

Mr. DELAVAN, the City Inspector, the day before yesterday received permission from the Croton Board a second time to use the Croton for cleaning the streets. The following note was addressed to him by the President of the Croton Board:

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1859.

Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., City Inspector:

DEAR SIR: Our prohibition of the use of the water was caused by its having fallen to 16 feet in the Distributing Reservoir at 2 o'clock on the 29th of June. The 4th of July having passed in safety, and the moderate weather continuing, the height of the water will be better maintained than was apprehended last week. The Board, therefore, agrees to the application of the water to gutters by your Department, according to the terms and regulations of our letter dated June 21. Very respectfully,

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

Mr. DELAVAN considers it a singular coincidence that this note was received on the same day that an article with regard to the refusal of the Croton Aqueduct Department to permit the use of sufficient water to keep the gutters clean appeared in the TIMES. What "the Fourth of July having passed in safety" has to do with the use of Croton water does not clearly appear.

If the apprehension of more than the usual number of Fourth of July fires induced the Board to cut off the supply necessary for keeping the gutters clean, surely there was no foundation for any such fears. Unless there was good ground for them, the arrangements of the City Inspector for cleaning the streets, which were just completed when the permission to use the water for this purpose was revoked, should not have been so suddenly annulled. Mr. DELAVAN had a force of 381 men employed in his Department when he was compelled to stop using the water, and Mr. DOWNING, the Superintendant of Sanitary Inspection, had directed that leathern hose to be used in cleaning out the gutters should be in readiness. As soon as the action of the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department was made known to him, Mr. DELAVAN decreased his force, and most of the steps which he then retraced must now be taken for a second time. The City, of course, gains nothing by the delay and expenditure thus occasioned. By the terms of the permission thus granted to use the water for cleaning the gutters only two hydrants at a time may run in each Ward, and for five minutes only, and the water must run into the gutters and not over any part of the streets or avenues.

Mr. DELAVAN yesterday spent a portion of the day riding through the Second, Third, part of the Fourth, the Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Wards, and inspecting the condition of the streets. He says in all these Wards the pavements are very much out of repair. He intends to examine the streets in the other Wards, and has directed the Wardens of each Ward to report the condition of the pavements in their respective Wards on Tuesday next.

The complaints against the bone-boiling and offal-boiling establishments up town have poured into the City Inspector's office plentifully since Mr. DELAVAN entered upon his duties. In the region of Fifty sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, between the Fifth and Eighth avenues, some of them within nose-shot of the Central Park, they are as plenty as blackberries. Those who dwell in the neighborhood call on the City Inspector, tell him what effluvia arises from them, complain that their wives and children are sick, and ask him to abate the nuisance. The complaints with regard to the piggeries up town are frequent, too. Mr. DELAVAN says he is prepared to abate these nuisances as soon as he gets the resolution directing him to do so passed by the Health Commissioners. It has not yet come into his possession, but will probably be transmitted to him to-day. If it is, he will immediately cause the three days' notice of the forcible abatement of these nuisances, unless they are discontinued, required by law to be served, and probably on Tuesday next will place himself at the head of a squad of policemen and visit these establishments; they will tear down the shanties, drive the pigs to the public pound, and abate the bone-boiling and offal-boiling nuisances. The proprietors of many of the boiling establishments keep ferocious dogs, and the policemen will be prepared to shoot them—the dogs—if necessary. Mr. DELAVAN expresses the hope that the General-Superintendent of Police will co-operate with him efficiently and promptly in carrying out any measures for securing the public health, in which the aid of the Police Department may be called for.

Police Reports.

GRAND LARCENY.—John F. BROWN, colored, aged 21, living in Sullivan-street, was held to answer, yesterday, in the sum of $500, by Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of grand larceny. John AITKEN, a boy employed in the tailor's shop of Robert WEIR, No. 33 Carmine-street, avers that Brown and a companion came into the store, early on the morning of the 2d July, during Mr. WEIR's absence, and asked to see some pantaloons. The lad requested them to wait until his employer returned. Both then left the shop, promising to call again, which promise was not fulfilled. Mr. WEIR, soon after he entered the store, discovered that a piece of silk vesting, worth $75, was missing, and as no other persons, according to the boy's statement, had been there, suspicion of course rested on BROWN and his friend.

ATTEMPT TO ROB IN THE PARK.—About 12 o'clock, last night, while crossing the Park on his way to the office of the *Daily News*, Mr. MYERS, one of the *attachés* of that office, was accosted by a party of rowdies, one of whom made a grab at his watch and chain. Mr. M., perceiving a police officer on the opposite side of Broadway, attempted to hold the ruffian. He, however, managed to get away before the arrival of the policeman, and, together with his accomplices, dodged the officer through the Park, and ultimately succeeded in eluding his vigilance.

SHOPLIFTERS.—Justice KELLY yesterday held Patrick INFANT, Mary HARNEY, Mary MAHER and Catharine MCCARTY for examination, on charges of stealing ribbons from the stores of Wm. KINSEY, No. 223 Eighth-avenue, and Wm. M. SMITH, No. 381 Eighth-avenue. On searching the rooms occupied by the defendants, a quantity of ribbons, shawls and dry goods were found, supposed to be the proceeds of other robberies.

BURGLARY.—William MURPHY was committed for examination by Justice STEERS, yesterday, at Essex Market Court, on a charge of breaking into the cigar store of Charles SCHIEGEL, No. 198 Broome-street, on the 29th of June, by forcing open the basement window, and with a confederate named RIGSEY stealing 750 cigars therefrom. The property had been traced to MURPHY's possession. His confederate has not yet been found.

STABBING IN THE SIXTH WARD.—At a late hour last night, Jacob GREEN, a second-hand clothing dealer at No. 88 Baxter-street, was stabbed by a tailor named WEINBURGER. It appears WEINBURGER wanted to borrow fifty cents, which was refused, and he then drew a knife and stabbed GREEN in the breast, inflicting a severe wound. He escaped.

Photography—A Merciful Application of the Art.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The newspapers, in reporting the late railroad disaster in Michigan, state that *several unrecognized bodies were interred in a common grave.* The statement suggests the propriety of taking, in such cases, photographic likenesses of the bodies that have not been identified, affixing to each portrait a mark corresponding with the place of burial, which ought—so humanity dictates—to be a distinct grave for each one, so that if friends should claim the dust of kindred, within reasonable time, it could be certainly rendered up to them. Can you not indorse and enforce the suggestion? K.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon in the County Jail, Raymond-st., Ex-Mayor SMITH in the chair. A communication was received from the keeper of the Penitentiary, with the following report for June: Prisoners received, 91—males 37; females, 54. *Discharged*—males, 47; females, 46—93. *Remaining*—males, 117; females, 107—224. The Jail Committee was directed to enter into contract with Mr. GILLETT, to introduce the Ridgewood water into the County Jail at a cost of $110. The first annual report of the Commissioner of Jurors was received. By this report it appears that the whole receipts of the office up to the 15th of June last, amounted to $1,227 75, all but $30 of which has been paid over to the County Treasurer. The Commissioner asks for additional assistance, and a resolution was adopted permitting him to engage two out-door clerks at $500 each, in place of one, as now, at $1,000.

MORE CASES OF POISONING BY CHEESE.—Several families in the Fifth Ward were reported last week to have been poisoned by eating cheese. On Tuesday last the family of MARTIN RAYNOR, of Hudson-avenue, and several other families in the same vicinity were poisoned in the same way. The cheese, it appears, all came from Herkimer County, and it has been pretty clearly substantiated that the poison was put on the cloth covering to the cheese to keep out maggots. The cheese working or fomenting absorbed the poison.

GRAND LARCENY.—Detective DENTON, of the Deputy-Superintendent's office, last evening arrested a man named STEWART E. WHITNEY, on a charge of stealing from Mr. STEELE, No. 190 Atlantic-street, on Saturday last, a gold watch, valued at $130, and a silver ladle valued at $15. The officer also recovered the property, and the accused was committed for examination.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A German woman named JORDAN fell from a second story window of her residence to the sidewalk, on Myrtle-avenue, near Prince-street, yesterday afternoon, and received serious injuries. Officer UTTER of the Fourth Precinct was near at hand, and assisted in taking charge of the injured woman.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health held a meeting yesterday morning, and transacted considerable business of no general interest, except again politely requesting the proprietors of the bone-boiling establishments in the Eighth Ward to comply with the order of the Board, to abate the nuisance of boiling bones.

THE ALLEGED WIFE MURDER IN BROADWAY.—A *post-mortem* examination was made yesterday of the body of Mrs. MCQUADE, who died Tuesday at No. 2 Broadway, when it was ascertained that she died of congestion of the brain, caused by the free use of intoxicating liquors.

FIRE.—A fire took place in Flood's-alley, Tuesday evening, originating in a stable owned by HENRY MAY, which was destroyed, together with some small outbuildings adjoining, in all doing damage to the amount of about $750.

DROWNED.—The body of a boy, apparently about 10 years old, was taken out of the water at the foot of Van Brunt-street, yesterday. He was dressed in a gray jacket and trousers, and had a cap in his hand.

HOW IT PAYS.—Six thousand four hundred and thirty-five passengers passed over the Broadway Railroad on the 4th inst.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties

[Advertisement.]
TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.
WOLF'S celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler.
No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.
It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.
Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

[Advertisement.]
WARM WEATHER.—The last few days have driven people to the purchase of cool coverings for the head; hence the difficulty of passing along Broadway, where it is joined by Fulton-street. Everybody who wanted a hat rushed to KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, for he has now the most splendid stock of articles for Summer wear—light, cool, graceful and elegant, of superior quality and workmanship.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Persons leading sedentary lives will find in HOLLOWAY'S Pills the best substitute for exercise which science can supply, and in his Ointment a remedy for all ulcerous diseases. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JULY 6.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	b30	89½	300	Reading Railroad	41
10,000	do	c	88⅞	1 000	do	s60	40¾
5,000	Virginia 6s	s60	92½	750	M.S.& N. Ia.G. 8s	s3	24
5,000	Missouri S. 6s	s	84½	300	do	s60	23½
10,000	do	b30	85⅛	70	do		23½
11,000	do		82	110	C., Col. & Cin. R.	s3	97
20,000	do	s60	81	50	Panama R.	b30	115⅜
1,000	Ohio S. 6s		102½	6	do		115¼
15,000	N. C. 6s ex. int		97	50	do	c	115⅝
2 000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.		91	50	Illinois Cen. R.	s60	63
15.500	Ill. Cen R. bds.		84	50	do		64¼
26	Bank of Commerce		98	50	do		64¾
15	Metropolitan Bank.		108	117	do		65
20	Union Bank		97	50	do	c	65½
9	Continental Bank		102½	100	do	s60	65
200	Hud. Riv. R.	s30	3½	50	Galena & Chi. R.	s60	62
50	Pac. Mail St. Co.		69	239	do		62½
50	do	s3	68⅜	50	do	b30	62½
950	N. Y. Central R.		72½	150	Cleve & Tol. R.	s3	24⅜
200	do	b7	72½	50	do		24
450	do	b30	aft tw 72½	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60	59
100	do	s15	72⅝	50	do	c	59
200	do	s10	72⅜	100	do	s3	58⅞
100	do	s4	72½	200	do	s3	58⅜
100	do	s3	72⅜	100	do	s60	58⅜
150	do		72⅜	50	do	s90	58⅝
85	Erie Railroad	c	6¾	50	do	s10	58¼
50	Harlem Railroad		9½	50	do	s30	58½
200	Harlem R. Pref.	s3	34⅜				

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. States 5s '74		101¾	20	Harlem R. Pfd		34⅝
20	Bank of Commerce		98	50	Mich. Central R.		39¾
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	s60	68¾	50	M. So. & N. Ia. R.		7¾
65	do		68⅜	50	M.S.& N.I.G.S.	s30	23¼
250	Cleve. & Tol. R.		24⅝	50	do	s10	24⅛
250	N. Y. Cent. R.	s30	72¾	150	C. & R. I. R.	b60	59
200	do	b10	72⅝	450	do	s60	59⅛
20	do		72⅜	200	do		59⅛
800	do		72⅝	50	do	s10	59
100	do	s30	72⅜	12	do		59⅜
50	do	b30	72¾	100	Ill. Central R.		65⅜

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1,000	Tennessee 6s	88	5 Atlantic Marine R. 81
800	N. Y. & H. R. 7s	88	5 Imp. & Trad. Bank. 112
2 000	Fox & W. I. 8s	28	10 Artisans' Bank 93¾
500	G. W. I. S. of 1859.	48	15 West. (Mass.) L. Co. 103
500	A. M. I. S. of 1869.	80	20 Col. Marine I. Co. 107
100	Gardner G. M. Co.	15c.	20 Hom. Fire Ins. Co. 70
20	American Ex. Co.	76	15 W., F. & Co.'s Ex. 65

WEDNESDAY, July 6—P. M.

The Stock Exchange took a sudden turn downward this morning, after the brief show of firmness on yesterday. The sellers for the decline appeared to begin with State Stocks and then followed the list through. Missouris were ½@⅝ ₱ cent. and Tennessees 1 ₱ cent. lower than yesterday's price. When New-York Central was reached, the Stock was freely sold at 72½, and subsequently at 72⅜, and Reading and the Western Shares in something like the same scale of decline, with the exception of Illinois Central, which further advanced to 65@65½ ₱ cent. The cause of this relapse of prices was unaccountable from any outward sign of Money or Foreign news, so we had various rumors of secret intelligence from the steamship *Adelaide*, reported this morning to be at St. Johns, Newfoundland. The market continued dull on the Street, and until after the first call of the list at the Second Board, when a liberal demand for Stocks, quite as unexpected as the depression of the forenoon, sprang up, and large transactions in New-York Central, Illinois Central, Michigan Guaranteed and Chicago and Rock Island, took place at the printed sales, the decline at the first Board being fully recovered. Central left off at 72¾ ₱ cent.; Rock Island, 59½@⅝; Michigan Guaranteed, 24¾; Illinois Central, 65 ₱ cent.; and the general market closed firm. It is very question